PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD *(Regular)* DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, JANUARY 10, 1920. NO. 6

DIVISION NOW MAKING DRIVE FOR RECRUITS

Campaign Will Extend To the Towns of Seven Different States in Effort To Fill the Division.

The Third Division is now making a drive through Arkansas and neighboring states for the purpose of obtaining enlistments and filling the Division up to its authorized strength. A very definite campaign has been mapped out, and it is expected that the effort will prove very successful.

A large number of cities in seven different states are to be worked thoroughly by recruiting parties. According to the general plan the officer in charge of a recruiting party will precede his men to a town by about twelve hours. There he will get in touch with the mayor and various other officials of the town, explain his plan and purpose, and endeavor to obtain the co-operation of these officials. Stories will be printed in the local newspapers announcing the coming of these recruiting parties and every effort will be made to bring his recruiting detail in touch socially, after their arrival, with the young men of the town.

One of the things which these details will emphasize most is the advantage offered by the Camp Pike College. Many young men have found it hard to obtain the vocational training and also the classical training they would like to have. But an opportunity will be open to them, if they enlist for duty with the Third Division, to obtain some of the instruction that they have hitherto been unable to afford.

Among the courses offered at the Camp Pike college are bookeeping, stenography, typing, pharmacy, cooking, baking, automobile mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, pipe and steam welding and regular courses in grade school and high school subjects.

The recruiting work in Arkansas begins, of course, in Little Rock. Officers and enlisted men have been detailed for temporary duty with the district recruiting office in Little Rock. In addition to this there is a party which will tour the state.

First Lieut. Chester C. Hough, Sixth Engineers, and Sergts. William E. Hance, Edward J. Goodwin, Owen Farnan and John T. Murphy, all of the Sixth Engineers, will compose the party in the Little Rock district. The itinerary will include the following places: Conway, Morrilton, Hartman, Coal Hill, Ozark, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Mena, De Queen, Texarkana, Hope, Prescott, Gurdon, Arkadelphia, Malvern, Benton, Newport, Pocahontas, Mammoth Spring, Jonesboro, Wynne, Forrest City, Wheatley, Brinkley, Clarendon, Stuttgart and DeValls Bluff.

Oklahoma is another state to be covered thoroughly, with Oklahoma City as a center.

First Lieut. William H. Roberts, Fourth Infantry, and Sergts. Guy C. Knight, Troy V. Kissan, Francis X. Hughes, and Corps. James E. Deem and Elza L. Higbie, all of the Fourth Infantry, will compose the party that will go to Oklahoma City. The itinerary of this party will include Oklahoma City, Chickasha, Lawton, Altus, Pauls Valley, Ardmore, Durant, Atoka, Coalgate, Ada, Shawnee, McAlester, Muskogee, Wagoner, Okmulgee, Sapulpa, Tulsa, Vinita, Picker, Bartlettsville, Drumright, Guthrie and Enid.

Sergts. John Crawford, Leroy Bicknell, Mark Ruffing, Corp. Charles H. Blewett, Pvts. First Class Jacob Wolfe and John E. Cotter, all of the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion, compose the party that will go to Louisiana. The itinerary includes New Orleans, Morgan City, Franklin, New Iberia, Lafayette, Opelousas, Crowley, Lake Charles, Shreveport, Monroe, Winnfield, Alexander, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Hammond, Corington and Bogalusa.

In addition to these states, Northern Texas wil be worked with Dallas as a center; Southern Texas from Houston; Kansas will be worked from Wichita; Missouri from Joplin, and Tennessee from Nashville.

Col. S. B. Philpott, the Third Division recruiting officer, has gone to Dallas to hold a few mass meetings and get the public interested. From there he will go to other centers, from where recruiting parties are working, and pave the way for a successful campaign.

BRIG. GEN. M'COY TO REACH HERE JAN. 31

Brigadier General Frank McCoy, who was assigned some time ago to the command of one of the infantry brigades of the Third Division, has sent word to the Third Division headquarters that he will arrive at Camp Pike to assume his new duties on January 31.

General McCoy was still on duty overseas at the time that the War Department made the appointment, the latter part of November. His new duties were to begin immediately upon his arrival in this country. Since his return, however, he has been on extended leave at his home in Pennsylvania.

Bolshevik Wins Razor By Using Beard Hold In Wrestling Match

Garry McGarry, Knights of Columbus supervisor in Siberia, has written William P. Larkin of New York, overseas director of the K. of C., regarding the program of sports being carried out by the Knights for the ten thousand Americans in Siberia. These sports comprise all the well-known outdoor and indoor games.

Recently a mammoth boxing and wrestling carnival was held in an open field near Vladivostok under K. of C. auspices, men of different nationalities contending for the prizes. "Of course," writes the K. C. supervisor, "the Americans cleaned up in the contests. But the most interesting event was a wrestling bout between two beared Russians, suspected of Bolshevik sympathies. The bout went according to the hules for an hour, and when the spectators were beginning to wear of the frolicing Bolsheviks, one contender seized the other by the beard, effected a root hold and got his antagonist to the mat. He was awarded the decision and the prize—a safety razor."

To Aid in Collecting Data on the World War

The American Ambassador at Paris has suggested to the War Department the assignment of an officer of the Army as assistant to the U. S. military attache at Paris, for the purpose of preparing for the arrival in the French capital of Americans seeking first-hand information as to the historical and geographical plans of American participation in the war. It is understood that the Secretary of War approves the plan and that announcement of the inauguration of such a service will be made later on, an officer having been selected with a view to this detail. If the plan is carried out there will be avoidance of anything that might be construed as a campaign of propaganda as to our part in the war.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES.

The War Department on December 29, 1919, issued the following summary of casualties in the A. E. F.: Killed in action, including 382 at sea, 37,700; died of wounds, 13,966; died of disease, 23,733; died from accident and other causes, 5,219; wounded in action (over 85 per cent returned), 215,423; missing in action (not including prisoners released and returned), 4. Total casualties, 293,045.

The New Commander

MAJ. GEN EDWARD M. LEWIS
PHOTO BY MARCEAU

Universal Service Will Likely Pass This Session of Congress

The Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee came out last week with a declaration that it was determined to force upon Congress the question of universal military service, in spite of the fact that the House Military Committee has declared against it.

The measure as drawn up in the senate provides for a regular army of 280,000 enlisted men and 18,000 officers, and for a system of universal training that will give a four-month period of instruction to young men in their nineteenth year.

The bill provides that the United States shall have but one army, which will include a small standing army, overseas garrisons, a training establishment to handle the universal instruction, and a citizen army consisting of organized reserves and the National Guard.

The committee described its plan of universal training in the following manner:

"The period of compulsory training will be for four months, beginning normally in the nineteenth year, but subject to one, two or three years, under proper regulations. Exemptions from training will be reduced to a minimum, but no veteran of the world war will be subject to compulsory training or service in time of peace..

"The military training will be such as may be prescribed by regulations, and will include vocational training in appppropriate trades, which may be necessary in time of war and useful in time of peace, including scientific agriculture to such extent as may be practicable. . The training to be given in the different areas of the country will be adapted to the respective climate, agricultural, industrial, educational and other conditions, as may be prescribed by regulations. Upon induction into the service, before military training, all young men will be subjected to a physical and psychopathical examination, including such mental and other tests as may be necessary in order to determine whether subsequent military training should be as combatants or noncombatants.

"Persons who are not sufficiently instructed in the English language to be able to profit by the military training, will be required to receive prior to their training such preparatory education as may be necessary to fit them therefor and as may be prescribed by regulations, such preparatory educational training not to exceed two months and to be given in or out of the military service, as regulations may prescribe.

"All regulations governing training will be prepared by an appropriate branch of the General Staff, including among its members at least half who are reserve officers or practical and experienced civilian educators.

"After the training period, membership in the organized reserves will be for five years. Each unit will be assembled for test and maneuver for at least two weeks each year. Each individual reservist will be required to attend two annual maneuvers during his period of membership in the organized reserves.. Reservists who are candidates for promotion to higher grades will attend such additional maneuvers and will undergo such training as may be necessary to qualify them therefor..

"Persons who elect training and service in the National Guard in lieu of training and membership in the organized reserves will be enrolled for five years, and during such period will receive an amount and kind of training fully equivalent to that required of members of the organized reserves.

"The organized reserve will not be subject to military service except when called out in a national emergency declared by Congress."

A Historical Sketch of the Regular Army

In the next issue of The Watch on the Rhine will appear the first installment of a historical sketch of the Regular Army by Captain John S. Madden, Seventh Infantry.

If you believe that the Regular Army has been the one efficient military organization that this country has had upon which it could rely at all times, from the days of the Revolution down to the present time, you will be delighted with this article.

If you don't believe this, you should read what Captain Madden has to say, and match your views against his.

Whatever your knowledge may be about the Regular Army, you are pretty sure to learn a lot of things from this article that you never knew before.

Don't fail to read it! Then pass it on to some one who has been knocking the Regulars.

Boulder Becomes Emblem of 38th

In accordance with the plan announced some time ago that regiments would be alowed to select distinctive devices and mottoes of their own to be placed on regimental colors, the commanding officer of the 38th Infantry recommended that the bolder become the symbol, and the words, "The Rock of the Marne", become the motto of that organization.

The following letters, one from Major General Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the Southern Department, and the other from the Adjutant General by order of the Secretary of War, give the necessary approval for this recommendation to become effective.

Headquarters Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. —To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

While the other regiments of the Third Division, namely, the Fourth, Seventh and Thirtieth Infantry, rendered excellent service in the defense of the Marne on the days immediately following July 14, 1918, the work of the 38th Infantry was conspicuous and attracted the attention of the commander in chief. The recommendation of the commanding officer of the 38th Infantry that a boulder be adopted as a distinctive device of that regiment, together with the motto, "The Rock of the Marne," and that these be reserved for the 38th Infantry, is approved.

(Signed) J. T. Dickman, Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

War Department, A. G. O., through the commanding general, Camp Pike, Ark.., to the commanding officer, 38th Infantry.

The recommendations of the commanding officer, 38th Infantry, that a boulder be adopted as the distinctive device of that regiment, together with the motto, "The Rock of the Marne," and that these be reserved for the 38th Infantry are approved.

By order of the Secretary of War: G. H. Wain, Adjutant General.

Former Entertainment Secretary Sends Regards

Mr. Ed M. Allen, who was the Y. M. C. A. Entertainment Secretary for the Third Division during the stay in the Rhineland, sends the following holiday greetings to the membeers of the Third Division, and although a little late, the greetings will be heartily appreciated by the men whose recreation was so largely looked after by Mr. Allen while the Division was on the Rhine:

To all the men and officers of the Third Division I extend best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and will always be glad to see or hear from them at any time. I am still homesick for the days that are past.

Ed M. Allen.

ALBERT FINKE KILLED AT RAILWAY CROSSING

Members of Headquarters Company, 30th Infantry, will be grieved to learn of the death of Albert Finke, formerly private in that organization.

Albert Finke had been back at his home in Nashville, Ill., only seven weeks, when he met with accidental death. He and his father were driving a truck, and in crossing a railroad were hit by a train. The father was killed instantly, and the son received a deep gash in the skull that brought his death a few hours later.

Albert and his twin brother Ben enlisted in 1917 at the age of 17, the former going to the 30th Infantry and the latter to the 7th Infantry. Both served through the hard fighting of the war, Ben being wounded during the fighting in the Meuse-Argonne.

MONTFAUCON MAY BECOME MONUMENT TO AMERICANS

Montfaucon Hill, on which are hundreds of graves of American soldiers who were killed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, may be made a monument by France. The ruins of the village of Montfaucon may be left as they are in commemoration of the work of the Americans in the final campaign.

MAJ. GEN. LEWIS NOW COMMANDS 3RD DIVISION

Veteran of Hard Fighting in the World War Is Relieved of Arizona Command and Sent To Third.

Major General Edward M. Lewis was assigned the early part of this week to the command of the Third Division and Camp Pike, and arrived the middle of the week to assume his new duties, relieving Colonel Ephraim G. Peyton, who had been acting commander since the departure of Major General Wright at the beginning of the holidays. General Lewis came from Douglas, Arizona, where he has been in charge of the Arizona District. He was accompanied by his aide, Capt. Robert A. Willard.

General Lewis was born at New Albany, Ind., December 10, 1863, and entered West Point as a cadet in 1883, and was graduated in 1886, in the same class in which General Pershing graduated. He was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the 11th Infantry. On August 31, 1893, he was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to the 20th Infantry. On March 2, 1899, he was made captain and transferred to the Eighth Infantry. December 30, 1908, he was commissioned major, and in 1912 received his commission as lieutenant colonel while with the 19th Infantry. He was promoted to colonel May 1, 1917, and became a general officer of the National Army August 5, 1917.

From 1882 to 1896 he served at intervals as instructor of military tactics at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., from which institution he had graduated before entering West Point. He served as adjutant of the 20th Infantry in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and in the same capacity during the Philippine insurrection. He was on duty at San Francisco immediately after the earthquake and fire of 1906. From 1908 to 1912 he was professor of military tactics at the University of California. In 1914 he commanded the 19th Infantry during the expedition into Mexico, and while at Vera Cruz was made adjutant of the Fifth Brigade and detailed as treasurer of the military government.

From 115 to 1916 he was in charge of military affairs at headquarters of the Northeastern Department. He commanded the 13th Provisional Division and Camp Llano, Grande, Tex., for several months after his assignment July 11, 1916. He commanded the 76th Infantry at Camp Shelby, Miss., from August to November, 1917, and on November 8, 1917, was ordered overseas for field duty.

From December 1, 1917, to May 5, 1918, he commanded the U. S. troops in Paris. Then he was placed at the head of the Third Infantry Brigade of the Second Division, and was in command at the assault and capture of the town of Vaux, July 1, 1918, by the Ninth and Twenty-third Infantry Regiments. Soon after this action he was promoted to major general and was placed in command of the 30th Division. .

Soon after the armistice was signed General Lewis was relieved from the command of the 30th Division and assigned to duty at general headquarters at Chaumont. He was the official representative of General Pershing at all formations for the awarding of decorations..

He returned to the United States with General Pershing and was assigned to command the Fifth Division at Camp Gordon, Ga.. After a short time there he was relieved and placed in command of the newly established Arizona District, with headquarters at Douglas, Ariz., from which duty he was relieved to assume command of the Third Division..

General Lewis was praised for gallantry and skill in a British official report following the routing of the German forces at Bellicourt on the

(Continued on Page 4.)

THIRD DIVISION SPORTS

BENNY M'GOVERN HAS SHADE ON M'MULLEN

Boxing was renewed at Camp Pike gymnasium on the afternoon of New Year's day. There were five bouts on the cards and several of the fights were bitterly contested. Eight hundred fight fans, soldiers and civilians, witnessed the fights.

Benny McGovern of St. Louis and Joe McMullen fought 10 rounds at 125 pounds in the headline bout of the program. McGovern was awarded the decision, being the referee's choice after the judges had disagreed. Colonel Sears, the third man in the arena, said after the fight that he chose McGovern "because of the superior generalship, effective defense and successful offense of the St. Louis lad."

In the early rounds McGovern kept McMullen from closing in with a left jab and piled up a lead on points. McMullen reached Benny in the seventh and ninth rounds and sent several hard rights to the jaw, gaining these rounds on points.

The last round was a whirlwind affair, both lads trying to land a punch for a decision.

In the first round McMullen tried to close in but McGovern worked his long jab for good results, slowing his opponent's attack. McMullen reached his opponent with a few rights that lacked steam and did not bother Benny.

The second effort was a repetition of the first, McGovern backing off and jabbing. Benny earned this round by a shade with clean hits, which McMullen was swinging wide of the mark.

In the third session real action was still missing, McGovern jabbing McMullen's head while the Omaha lad bored in making an effort to swap punches. He succeeded in landing several rights that failed to trouble Benny. McGovern drew first blood with a right to the mouth.

The fourth period McGovern landed an uppercut that made McMullen wary. This round was slow with both boxers sparring and making no effort to speed up.

The half-way round found both fighters opening up, McMullen landing rights and lefts to the head. McGovern slammed his opponent with hard rights and slipped over a blow that caused McMullen's legs to give way for a second. Joe recovered without taking a count.

Fighting in the sixth round both men worked hard but failed to land any telling blows.

McMullen's boring - in tactics brought good results in the seventh session. He rushed McGovern to the ropes and slammed rights and lefts in rapid succession, hitting the St. Louis boy in the face and body. McGovern used his jab trying to hold McMullen off.

McMullen's rally did not continue in the eighth round, McGovern getting as many blows across as his opponent and holding McMullen at a safe distance.

The ninth period McMullen rushed McGovern, who appeared to be tiring. McMullen took some hard rights to get across his wicked blows that were doing some damage.

In the final round both fighters worked fast and landed hard rights to the head and jaw in an effort to win the fight in a single blow, and the gong rang with both the boxers mixing it in good fashion.

SOLDIER BOXERS

Private Gibson, 18th F. A., and Sergeant Johnson, 76th F. A., opened the show New Year's day with a three-round bout at 150 pounds. Gibson gained the verdict without a dissenting voice. In the first round both of the soldiers sparred in an effort to fathom the other's defense.

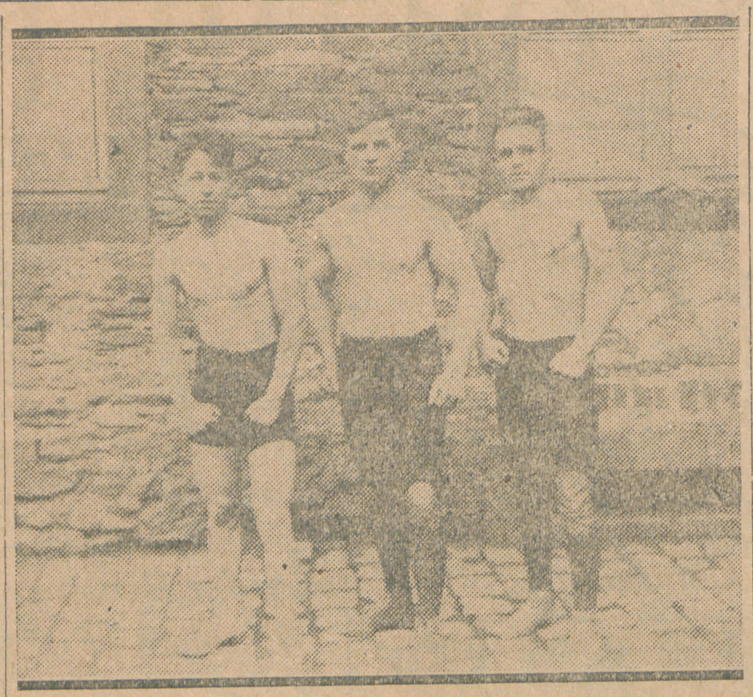
The second round found Gibson outguessing Johnson, who missed several wild swings. Gibson landed rights and lefts to the jaw with Johnson getting a few wallops across that did not bother his opponent.

In the final round Gibson drew blood and clearly outpointed Johnson, who missed some hard swings and bumped into Gibson's right jab.

Basketball

The race for first place in the Camp League is a three-cornered affair. The 76th F. A. added a fourth victory to their credit in an easy game against Camp Headquarters. The Sixth Engineers won their third game, defeating the M. P.'s 25-18. The 38th Infantry had a hard time keeping pace with the leaders, winning in a close contest 18-15.

Doubleheaders are to be played when games are postponed for a good reason. When two games are to be played the first contest will start at 7 p. m. The team playing the postponed game will take the floor first and the second contest will follow immediately after the first game is played.



THREE WRESTLERS FORMERLY WITH THE THIRD DIVISION.

Roberts, 18th F. A. Bantamweight — Farley, 6th Eng. Middleweight — Slinger, 6th Eng. Featherweight

Cal Farley Has Put Eleven Men to the Mat Since Becoming Civilian

Cal Farley, who won the heavyweight wrestling championship of the Third Division, while the Division was in the Army of Occupation, and later trained down to welterweight and won the Inter-Allied championship in that class, is still on the mat and doing the same style of work that he did in Paris.

Since receiving his discharge he has taken part in twelve matches, winning eleven of them and drawing one. The draw was with Parcaut, the light heavyweight champion of the A. E. F.

Farley has met the following persons, winning with straight falls in all the bouts but one:

At Grand Forks, N. D., Bun Deitz, weight 145, time 17 min. and 7 min.
At Manden, N. D., Chief Eagle, weight 180, time 32 min. and 12 min.
At Manden, N. D., Joe Bennent, weight 155, time 11 min. and 6 min.
At Dickinson, N. D., Chief Eagle, weight 180, time 9 min. and 12 min.
At Bismarck, N. D., Frank Kramer, weight 150, time 46 min. and 19 min.
At Bismarck, N. D., Joe Weisman, weight 150, time 20 min. and 6 min.
At Windom, Minn., Frank Simmons, weight 145, time 23 min. and 16 min.
t Windom, Minn., Ralph Parcaut, weight 165, time 2 hrs. 15 min. (draw).
At Hammond, Wis., Kid Whalen, weight 145, time 60 min. and 38 min.
At Eau Claire, Wis., Thor Jensen, weight 148, time 52 min. and 27 min.
At Hammond, Wis., Kid Whalen, weight 145, time 142 min. and 113 min.
At Sioux Falls, S. D., Young Burns, weight 150, time 31 min. and 26 min.

Farley expects to meet Walter Miller, the middleweight champion of the world, at Los Angeles, Cal., in the latter part of February.. Miller defeated Farley in 1916, but Farley expects to turn the trick on him this time, even though his opponent will have a twelve-pound advantage.

Farley sends his regards to all the boys of the Third. His address is 30 North Twelfth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

An Early Knockout

Lester Williams and Frank Wise, two 170-pound lads from Little Rock, started what was supposed to be a four-round bout.

Wise, fast and shifty, made a good impression in the first minute of the fight. Williams took the pep out of him, however, with a hard slam that dropped Frankie on the ropes. Wise got to his feet and was looking for a soft spot. He found it when Lester slammed a wicked right to the jaw and put his darky friend in the land of nod.

STANDINGS OF THE BASKET BALL TEAMS.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
76th F. A.	4	0	1000
Sixth Engineers	3	0	1000
38th Inf.	3	0	1000
30th Inf.	2	1	667
18th F. A.	1	1	500
4th Inf.	1	2	333
Headquarters	1	3	250
Seventh Inf.	0	2	000
M. P.'s	0	3	000
10th F. A.	0	3	000

Individual Scoring in Basketball

	Field Goals	Foul Goals	Total Points	Games
Gilbert, 76th F. A.	17	0	34	4
Akers, 38th Infantry	11	8	30	3
Johnson, Military Police	12	3	27	3
Forchette, 76th F. A.	10	0	20	4
Schmitz, Sixth Engrs.	9	0	18	3
Kennedy, Sixth Engrs.	8	1	17	3
Newgarden, 38th Infantry	8	1	17	3
Dayton, 76th F. A.	7	3	17	4
Frank, Military Police	8	0	16	3
Waite, 38th Infantry	7	0	14	3
Fitzpatrick, Sixth Engineers	7	0	14	3

BASKET BALL RESULTS.

Dec. 30.—4th Inf. vs. 18th F. A., postponed to Jan. 10.
Dec. 31.—7th Inf. vs. 10th F. A., postponed to Jan. 7.
Jan. 2.—38th Inf., 23; Headquarters, 10.
Jan. 3.—6th Eng., 25; M. P.'s 18.
Jan. 5.—38th Inf., 18; M. P.'s 15.
Jan. 5.—4th Inf., 2; 10th F. A. 0, forfeited.
Jan. 6.—76th F. A., 28; Headquarters, 3.

Bad Names and Bad Men

Cannon Ball Mitchell, substituting for the Fighting Gorilla, earned the decision over Fast Black in a seven-round bout. Both fighters come from Memphis.

Mitchell was fast and clever, while Black could assimilate a lot of punishment and had a wallop that would have terminated his opponent's activity had he failed to keep out of the reach of the smashing right. The judges called the six rounds even, though it appeared that Mitchell had earned his money and the verdict. A seventh round was staged and Mitchell satisfied everybody that he was the best man.

Clever Bantams

Jack Rainey took the place of the Fighting Editor against Young Dempsey. These bantams from Memphis fought eight two-minute rounds at 116 pounds, Dempsey earning the decision. Both lads fought hard and fast throughout the fight. Dempsey was pressing Rainey in the last rounds and had piled up a safe lead in points when the last round was started. The final efforts of these boys pleased the crowd, Dempsey shaking Rainey with uppercuts and jabs while he was gamely trying to win with a single punch.

Judges, Colonel Turner and Major Lovett; Referee, Colonel Sears; Announcer, Sergeant Frank.

38th Wins Relay

The 38th Infantry won the relay race on New Year's day, making the fast time of 4 minutes and 20 seconds. Lieutenant Baldwin romped home an easy winner for the doughboys. Turner, running the last quarter for the Engineers, overcame a big lead and finished ahead of Puccia of the 18th F. A., and making the time of 4 minutes and 24 seconds.

Four teams toed the mark and at the word go Corporal Tomes of the 8th Machine Gun Company jumped into the lead and held an advantage for 250 yards when he weakened and his three opponents passed him. From that time on the Machine Gunners were out of the running. Speer, of the 38th Infantry, gave his teammate a slight lead with Private McCarty of the Artillery completing the first quarter a cose second and Burns of the Engineers in third place. The quarter found Private Reddy of the 38th leading Craig of the 18th F. A. and Machino of the Engineers by a safe margin.

Reckla of the winners increased his lead at the third quarter mark with George of the 18th F. A. and Puzar of the Engineers struggling to keep up. Lieutenant Baldwin of the 38th had an easy time finishing in first place, while Turner of the Engineers was hot on the heels of Puccia, 18th F. A., who could not hold his lead, allowing the Engineers to cop second place.

1st Place—38th Infantry.
1. Private Speer.
2. Private Reddy.
3. Private Reckla.
4. Lieutenant Baldwin.

2nd Place—6th Engineers.
1. Sergeant Burns.
2. Sergeant Manchino.
3. Sergeant Puzar.
4. Sergeant Turner.

3rd Place—18th F. A.
1. Private McCarty.
2. Private Craig.
3. Sergeant George.
4. Private Puccia.

4th Place—8th Machine Gun.
1. Corporal Tomes.
2. Sergeant Farrell.
3. Private Sytek.
4. Bugler Dellipino..

Officials: Starters, Lieutenant Gilbert; judges, Captain Porter, Chaplain Evans, Lieutenant Jones, Lieutenant McWilliams; timekeeper, Corporal Bordeleau.

BASKET BALL COMING NEXT WEEK.

Jan. 7.—7th Inf. vs. 10th F. A.
Jan. 7.—M. P.'s vs. 18th F. A.
Jan. 9.—6th Eng. vs. 7th Inf.
Jan. 10.—4th Inf. vs. 18th F. A.
Jan. 10.—38th Inf. vs. 30th Inf.
Jan. 12.—10th F. A. vs. 76th F. A.
Jan. 13.—4th Inf. vs. 7th Inf.

STATES VARY IN MEETING NEEDS OF EX-SOLDIERS

The difficulties of former service men throughout the country in getting readjusted to civilian life vary to a certain extent for the mere reason that different states have devoted their attention in varying degrees to the needs of the man just out of uniform. Many states have really given no tangiblo aid, while other states give fair bonuses, or land grants, or tuition to educational institutions.

Massachusetts is paying $100 to every man regardless of rank or service. Vermont gives $10 for each month spent in the service with $120 as the highest amount paid to any one man. New Hampshire gives $30. Minnesota gives free tuition to the value of $200 in the Unversity of Minnesota. North Dakota offers $25 for each month spent in the service if the recipient will use the money either for a farm home or for educational purposes.

Both Wisconsin and Oregon will soon submit bonus proposals to their voters—Wisconsin for a straight bonus of $10 for each month of service, with a maximum of $50; Oregon, for educational aid, up to $250.

Other states considering bonus laws are Rhode Island, $100; Texas, $300; South Carolina, no definite sum proposed.

The people of Kansas will vote on an amendment to their state constitution to make possible a land-settlement law for ex-service men; Wyoing passed such a law recently; it was found techically unconstitutional, so it will vote again on a new bill which is claimed to be technicality-proof; Vermont, with no vacant tracts of new land available, is engaged in a campaign to aid soldiers to take up abandoned farms, which can be obtained very cheaply, and the state will aid in the management.

Thirteen states already have enacted laws enabling soldiers to obtain farms under easy terms of loan repayments; Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, Missouri, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Washington. While the laws of these states vary in form, all seek the same result—to help soldiers and sailors without capital to settle down on the land and to pay for that land by their own industry and enterprise.

Legislation on similar land-settlement plans is being held up by many states, pending the passage of the Mondell bill by Congress.

Tirty-seven states have promised to co-operate with the government in providing easy means for ex-service men to settle on farms. It is estimated that these states have 200,000,000 acres of land available for reclamation and settlement. One of the provisions of the bill is that ex-service men be employed at current wage scales on the settlement projects.

Common Old Itch Breaking Out Again

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306 Board of Commerce Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Founded at Andernach, Germany, February, 1919, by the Men of the Third Division

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Can You Tell Us Where These Persons Live?

(Continued from Last Week.)

Several persons who subscribed for The Watch on the Rhine just before the division left Germany failed to give complete addresses. A few failed to give any addresses whatever. In addition to that, many have evidently changed their addresses since, without notifying us, as the copies of the paper sent out to them come back to us unclaimed.

We have no way of getting in touch with these persons, until they write, or until someone tells us where they are. We are unable to send them their papers, and this we regret very much

If you know the whereabouts of any of these persons, we will consider it a favor for you to drop us a postal giving us the correct addresses of those persons. Doubtless they will consider it a favor also.

The list is a long one and will be continued from week to week until completed. A part of this list with the incomplete or former addresses, whichever the case may be, is as follows:

Joseph Ammon, No Address.
August E Apple, Hapsborough, Penn.
Frank Antonelle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. C. C. Abbott, Washington, D. C.
Oscar Anderson, Duluth, Minn.
Frank Asuch, Kansas City, Mo.
William Barry, Panama, Penn.
Mrs W. H. Brewster, Bayles, Ala.
George Bates, St. Louis, Mo.
Leonard Baker, Weweka, Okla.
Patrick Brennan, Chicago, Ill.
Willie Body, St. Louis, Mo.
Andrew Bressler, Currensville, Pa.
Nick Bashkov, Denver, Colo.
Robert Bridges, Chicago, Ill.
Tom Blackburn, New Bedford, Mass.
L. J. Barnish, Denver, Colo.
Anton Barilow, Chicago, Ill.
Second V. Bazzarone, Laurium; Mich.
John Borden, Los Angeles, Cal.
Edgar Beaugrand, N. Pawtucket, R. I.
Oral D. Bradley, Marion, Ill.
Frank R. Bell, St. Joseph, Mo.
W. K. Bennett, Columbia, S. C.
Isadoro Bobrawski, Denver, Colo.
G. H. Burgman, Logansport, Ind.
William Butofsky, Patchogue, N. Y.
A. J. Codero, No Address.
Lieut. Harry Curry, No Address.
Max Case, Sartensburg, Penn.
Tom Carter, Oakwood, Ala.
George T. Craig, Lebny, Ky.
Wm. H. Clemons, Bothpage, Tenn.
Frank Dattillo, No Address
Morris C. Calico, Cartero, Ky.
Frank Carroll, Rock Island. Ill.
Jasper Coker, Yaraby, Okla.
Walter Chadwick, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Ora B. Conner, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. F. E. Collins, Cherokee, Iowa.
Mrs. R. V. Campbell, Westfield, Mass.
Tony Ciccotelli, Carnegie, Penn.
Charles Chesnolvage, Breslau, Penn.
Frank Ciaramella, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph Crozier, Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Callahan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. H. Corwin, Minneapolis, Minn.
F. C. Cheatham, Spokane, Wash.
W. K. Clark, Columbus, Ga.
Allen E. Cook, Temple, Tex.
J. J. Conners, West Lynn, Mass.
A. L. Cochran, Cleveland, Ohio.
Antonio Confleutto, Hartford, Conn.
Albert Culkin, New York City.
William C. Comer, Charleston, W. Va.
Patsay Compasleo, Charleston, W. Va.
Constanti Cuzzenski, Youngstown, Ohio.
LeRoy Crane, Tucson, Ariz.
Ludwig Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Anthony Cerroni, Toledo, Ohio.
John F. Cricks, Sharpsburg, Penn.
Lieut. W. C. Dever, No Address.
Wesley Dickerson, Mirza, Miss.
Wilbur Dunne, Marstown, Ind.
Sidney E. Davis, Lawrenceville, Ind.
James O. Day, La Fayette, W. Va.
George Dorman, Lower Preakness, N. J.
Camiel De Bates, Ghent, Mich.
J. B. Dorrch, Bellfounet, Miss.
Fred Dorr, Burio, Mo.
E. J. Dodge, Chicago, Ill.
Alexander Dunzek, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Dombrowski, Chicago, Ill.
Valentine J. Dzimian, Buffalo, N. Y.
John D. Dixon, Charleston, W. Va.
Miss Louise Dooley, Washington, D. C.
Freeman Eary, Henima, Okla.
Joseph Erhart, Haleden, N. J.
Garvey Eaker, Gassy, Mo.
Marion C. Earley, Faleo, Kans.
Alfred Edner, St. Louis, Mo.
Salvatore Esposito, New York City.
Fred Erne, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. E. Elftman, Bad Axe, Mich.
Clark Earl, Toledo, Ohio.
Roy Edgerton, Bedford, Penn.
Joseph Flores, Summerfield, Mass.
Rudolfo Forner, Gillvath, Ariz.
George A. Fouke, Caldwell, Idaho.
Arthur L. Fritz, Chicago, Ill.
Emanuel Finnestead, Minook, Ill.
Alexander Gorkewics, No Address.
James Godfrey, Warneck, N. Y.
Luke Gregory, Spencer, S. C.
Joseph Glasser, Routel, Wis.
Wilbur Graham, Harcuan, W. Va.
James Gore, Hotcher, W. Va.
H. F. Gossman, Gormanville, Iowa.
Homer Gladstone, Goonsville, N. Y.
Lewis Gilsoul, Baltimore, Md.
Guiseppi Glassow, Bress, Va.
O. L. Gay, Autry, Fla.
Lilli Guiseppe, New Castle, Penn.
Everett Gordan, Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL PERSHING IN LONG REPORT TO SECRETARY OF WAR GIVES VIVID ACCOUNT OF OUR PART IN CONFLICT

Forming the American Army.

From the beginning the intention of the Commander-in-Chief had been to form an American Army, rather than have the divisions scattered in with those of the Allies. Here is what General Pershing said regarding his progress preivous to the drive on St. Mihiel salient:

"The plan suggested for the American participation in these operations was not acceptable to me because it would require the immediate separation of the recently formed First American Army into several groups, mainly to assist French armies. This was directly contrary to the principle of forming a distinct American army, for which my contention had been insistent. An enormous amount of preparation had already been made in construction of roads, railroads, regulating stations and other installations looking to the use and supply of our armies on a particular front. The inherent distinclination of our troops to serve under allied commanders would have grown and American morale would have suffered. My position was stated quieet clearly that the strategical employment of the First Army as a unit would be undertaken where desired, but its disruption to carry out these proposals would not be entertained.

"A further conference at Marshal Foch's headquarters was held on September 2, at which General Petain was present. After discussion the question of employing the American army as a unit was conceded. All the allied armies were to be employed in a converging action. The British armies, supported by the left of the French armies, were to pursue the attack in the derection of Cambrai; the center of the French armies, west of Rheims, would continue the actions, already begun, to drive the enemy beyond the Aisne; and the American army, supported by the right of the French armies, would direct its attack on Sedan and Mezieres.

Victory Seemed Distant.

"It should be recorded that although this general offensive was fully outlined at the conference, no one present expressed the opinion that the final victory would be won in 1918. In fact, it was believed by the French high command that the Meuse-Argonne attack could not be pushed much beyond Montfaucon before the arrival of winter would force a cessation of operations.

"The choice between the two sectors, that east of the Aisne, including the Argonne forest, or the Champagne sector, was left to me. In my opinion, no other allied troops had the morale or the offensive spirit to overcome successfuly the difficulties to be met in the Meuse-Argonne sector and our plans and installations had been prepared for an expansion of operatios in that direction.

"The salient had been held by the Germans since September, 1914. It covered the most sensitive section of the enemy's position on the western front; namely, the Mezieres-Sedan-Metz railroad and the Briey iron basin; it threatened the entire region between Verdun and Nancy, and interrupted the main rail line from Paris to the east. Its primary strength lay in the natural defensive features of the terrain itself. The western face of the salient extended along the rugged, heavily wooded eastern heights of the Meuse; the southern face followed the heights of the Meuse for eight kilometers to the east and then crossed the plain of the Woevre, including within the German lines the detached heights of Loupmont and Montsec, which dominated the plain and afforded the enemy unusual facilities for observation. The enemy had reinforced the positions by every artificial means during a period of four years."

The Stroke At St. Mihiel.

It was not until American slodiers had made their great coup against the St. Mihiel salient that the Allies really woke up to the fighting qualities of the Yanks. Somehow they feared that the Marne victory had been a sort of accident—and that after this first taste of battle these heroes would not show the same dash and stubbornness. September 12th was the day that opened their eyes. Here is what General Pershing says of that battle:

"The operation was carried out with entire precision. The rapidity of our advance overwhelmed the enemy, who * * * apparently had started to withdraw some of his elements from the tip of the salient. We captured 16,000 prisoners, 443 guns and large stores.

"The material results of the victory achieved was very important. An American army was an acomplished fact, and the enemy had felt its power. No form of propaganda could overcome the depressing effect on the morale of the eenemy of this demonstration of our ability to organize a large American force and drive it successfully through his defenses. It gave our troops implicit confidence in their superiority and raised their morale to the highest pitch.

"For the first time wire entanglements ceased to be regarded as impassable barriers and open warfare training, which had been so urgently insisted upon, proved to be the correct doctrine. Our divisions concluded the attack with such small losses and in such high spirits that without the usual rest they were immediately available for employment in heavy fighting in a new theater of operations. The strength of the First Army in this battle totaled approximately 500,000 men, of whom about 70,000 were French.'

Entering the Argonne.

Without pasusing to recuperate the new veteran divisions, Pershing swung them to the east and prepared for the Meuse-Argonne drive, the strategic importance of which he believed to be "second to none on the western front," for "should this system (supply through Sedan-Mezieres) be cut before the enemy could withdraw his forces through the narrow neck between Mezieres and the Dutch frontier, the ruin of his armies in France and Belgium would be complete."

Speaking of what had been accomplished by the end of October, General Pershing says:

"The enemy's elaborately prepared positions, including the Hindenburg line, in our front had been broken; the almost impassable Argonne forest was in our hands; an advance of twenty-one kilometers had been effected; 18,600 prisoners, 370 cannon, 1,000 machine guns, and a mass of material captured, and the great railway artery through Carignan to Sedan was now seriously threatened."

During the first week in November three American corps battered their way to Sedan. The official report says:

"By the 7th the right of the Third corps had exploited its river crossing to a distance of ten kilometers east of the Meuse, completely ejecting the enemy from the wooded heights and driving him out into the swampy plain of the Woevre; the Fifth and First corps had reached the line of the Meuse river along their respective fronts and the left of the latter corps held the heights dominating Sedan, the strategical goal of the Meuse-Argonne operation, forty-one kilometers from our point of departure on November 1. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications. Recognizing that nothing but a cessation of hostilities could save his armies from complete disaster, he appealed for an immediate armistice on November 6.

"Meanwhile general plans had been prepared for the further employment of American forces in an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle, to be directed toward Longwy by the first army, while the second army was to assume the offensive toward the Briey iron basin. Orders directing the preparatory local operations involved in this enterprise were issued on November 5.

Advance of Third Corps.

"Between the 7th and 10th of November the third corps continued its advance eastward to Remoiville.

"At 9 p. m. on November 9 appropriate orders were sent to the first and second armies in accordance with the following telegram from Marshal Foch to the commander of each of the allied armies.

"'The enemy, disorganized by our repeated atacks, retreats along the entire front. It is important to coordinate and expedite our movements. I appeal to the energy and the initiative of the commanders in-chief and of their armies to make decisive the results obtained.'

"In consequence of the foregoing instructions, our second army prossed the enemy along its entire front. On the night of the 10th-11th and the morning of the 11th the fifth corps, in the first army, forced a crossing of the Meuse east of Beaumont and gained the commanding heights within the re-entrant of the river, thus completing our control of the Meuse river line. At 6 a. m. on the 11th, notification was received from Marshal Foch's headquarters that the armistice had been signed and that hostilities would cease at 11 a. m. Preparatory measures had already been taken to insure the prompt transmission to the troops of the announcement of an armistice

"Twenty-two American and four French divisions," says General Pershing, "had engaged and decisively beaten 47 German divisions, representing 25 per cent of the enemy's entire divisional strength on the western front. Of the enemy divisions 20 had been drawn from the French front and one from the British front. Of the 22 American divisions 12 had at various times during this period (September 26 to November 11, 1918) been engaged on other fronts than our own. The First Army had suffered a loss of about 117,000 in killed and wounded; it had captured 26,000 prisoneres, 847 cannon, 3,000 machine guns and large quantities of material."

Short on Ordnance.

In spite of the extensive part America took in the war right at the last, General Pershing does not hestitate to point out a big weak spot that our allies had to patch up for us. This weak spot was nor absolute lack of tanks, artillerry pieces and airplanes—at least a complete lack on the start of any of this equipment that could efficiently compete with that of the enemy. Putting our old three-inch pieces up against 77's and the Austrian 88's would have been a huge joke. But by getting a big supply of 75's from the French we were able to get into the fight without much waste of time. General Pershing reviews the situation of America at the beginning of the war thus:

"Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. The task of the ordnance department in supplying artillery was especially difficulty. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French government to supply us with the artillery equipment, of 75's 155 mm., howitzers and 155 G. P. F. guns from their own factories, for thirty divisions.

"The wisdom of this course was fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of American manufacture of the calibers mentioned on our front at the date of the armistice. The only guns of these types produced at home which reached France before the cessation of hostilities were 109-mm. guns. In addition, twenty-four eight-inch howitzers from the United States reached our front and were in use when the armistice was signed.

"Eight 14-inch naval guns of American manufacture were set up on railroad mounts, the most of these were successfully employed on the Meuse-Argonne front under the efficient direction of Admiral Plunkett of the navy."

Our Lack of Air Serevice.

The extreme importance of aviation in the war and our total unreadiness to meet this need at the start made America again depenedent upon the allies almost to the extent that she had been for her artillery. Here is what General Pershing says about American aviation:

"In aviation we were entirely dependent upon our allies, and here again the French government came to our aid until our own program could be set under way. From time to time we obtained from the French such planes for training personnel as they could provide. Without going into a complete discussion of aviation material it will be sufficient to state that it was with great difficulty that we obtained equipment even for training. As for up-to-date combat planes, the development at home was slow, and we had to rely upon the French, who provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation and bombing machines. The first aeroplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we received 1,379 plane of the DeHaviland type.

"The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including aeroplanes, crosseed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to our aviators, many of whom trained with our allies, it can be said that they had no superiors in daring and in fighting ability. During the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne our aviators excelled all others. They have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our army.

"In the matter of tanks, we were compelled to rely upon both the French and the English. Here, however, we were less fortunate for the reason that our allies barely had sufficient tanks to meet their own requirements. While our tank corps had limited opportunity, its fine personnel responded gallantly on every possible occasion and showed courage of the highest order. We had one battalion of heavy tanks engaged on the English front. On our own front we had only the light tanks, and the number available to participate in the last great assault of November 1 was reduced to sixteen as a result of the previous hard fighting in the Meuse-Argonne."

Appreciates Co-operation.

In closing the last section of his report General Pershing devotes considerable space to the expression of his appreciation for the co-operation that was accorded him on every hand. He has high praise for the spirit with which every patriot buckled down to his part and spared no pains in helping win the war. General Pershing says:

"In this brief summary of the achievements of the American expeditionary forces it would be impossible to cite in detail the splendid ability, loyalty and efficiencey that characterized the service of both combatant and noncombatant individuals and organizations. The most striking quality of both officers and men was the resourceful energy and common sense employed, under all circumstances in handling their problems.

"The highest praise is due the commanders of armies, corps and divisions, and their subordinate leaders, who labored loyally and ably toward the accomplishment of our task, suppressing personal opinions and ambitions in the pursuit of the common aim; and to their staffs, who developed, with battle experience, into splendid teams without superiors in any army.

"To my chiefs of staff, Major General James G. Harbord, who was later placed in command of the service of supply, and Major General James W. McAndrew, I am deeply indebted for

(Continued on Page 8.)

The Watch on the Rhine

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GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory." —Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

OPEN HOUSE.

Ever since America has been a nation her doors have stood wide open in welcome to the other peoples of the world. Little restriction has been placed upon immigration. America has been a veritable open house where practically all who desired might come.

This inviting of immigration has been a great thing for this country. Without the immigrant America could not have been as great as she is today. But the lack of restriction and the extreme openness that has prevailed is bringing bad results. Too much exposure has given disease a foothold, and now it is high time that the country were taking some medicine to cure the ailment.

The country has had warnings from time to time in the past. But it seemed such a magnificent thing to be bighearted and take everybody under our wing, that we refused to heed the warnings. Now, however, we are tasting of the bitterness of our folly. Foreign-born agitators have turned things so topsy-turvy throughout the land that complete recovery cannot be gained for many years. Thousands who have never become nturalized and don't care a whit for the welfare of the nation are trying to grab on to everything within their reach.

America is known as the melting pot of the world. But not everything that melts in this cauldron will mix with the rest. There are certain foreign substances that stratify and refuse to mingle with the other substances.

Now, if this country is to retain its integrity, it must see that nothing is dumped into the melting pot that will contaminate the rest. In other words, there must be some restrictions on the open house policy. And the time to begin is now—before immigration has assumed its pre-war proportions.

Unless we do this, America will soon cease to be America. We already have within our borders hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people that cannot easily be Americanized. If we never received another immigrant, it would take several decades to assimilate these masses; and if a great influx of others like them should start again, the task would become too great.

Amalgamation is a slow process. Nevertheless, Americanism is still dominant enough in this country to eventually permeate through these classes that are assimulated with such great difficulty. But if these classes increase indefinitely, Americanism will finally be overshadowed and trampled down, and the Great Republic will go the way of Rome.

There are only two things that can be done: One is to guard the country with a firm hand within, until all this disorder is put down; and the other is to guard our portals diligently and bar entrance to all those who are not willing to make America their homeland, both in spirit and in name.

How are we going to do this, you ask. How are we going to know who will make good citizens and who will not? We answer that we do not know. We only know that it must be done. The need must make us find the way.

THE EXTRA BONUS.

When the man in khaki was discharged, he was handed a bonus of $60 and then thrust out to rely upon his own resources. The average soldier did not have any bank account of his own npon which to draw, and the greater percentage of these men returning to civilian life came from families of meager means, and had, therefore, but little other choice than picking up the first job available, as the $60 was very short-winded.

It was perhaps a very good thing that the soldier did not get a lump of several hundred dollars upon discharge. It would have produced too great an incentive to loaf around for a few months and let opportunities slip by. But by this time the new civilian is beginning to get settled, and there are some reasons why the matter of the extra bonus should be seriously considered.

Perhaps no other paper puts the case any more clearly than the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, from which the following extrat is taken:

"It would be a serious reflection upon the patriotism of the 105,000,000 Americans who were not called into service if they did not insist that the soldiers who were called to the fight should now receive from a grateful nation some slight recognition of the privations they endured and the things they achieved. Whether the amount of bonus be $500 or more, this country is well able to offer it to every soldier. If there are men abundantly able not to need it, they could afford to decline to accept it, or they could pass it on to some other worthy soldier. But there are millions of soldiers whose families had to endure great suffering because of the absence of the breadwinners.

"While these men were in the army receiving a beggarly $1 a day, millions of American workmen were receiving from $5 to $10 or $15 a day, and millions of farmers were making larger profits by reason of war prices, and millions of other people were getting more money than they had ever had before through their stores or their factories by reason of the activity created by the war. It would be criminal selfishness, wickedness beyond description, if these 105,000,000 thriving, protected people were unwilling to deal fairly by the men who were called into the nation's service. It matters not in this connection that taxes are heavy, that the government's expenditures are and must continue on an enormous scale. There is no tax which would be so worthy of national sentiment as the tax which paid a bonus to American soldiers."

SERVING.

Nearly every issue of The Watch on the Rhine carries one or more letters that have been sent in requesting for information regarding some of our own Marnemen. . Some are requests regarding deaths, places of burial, or whereabouts of men who have mysteriously disappeared.

Most of us may have become somewhat apathetic about things of this sort because of our experiences in France. Nevertheless we must not forget that to the persons making these inquiries these are very important matters—especially in the case of mothers, from whom a majority of the requests come.

Usually about all the editor can do is publish the request and depend upon former comrades of the person in question to furnish the desired information. If a person is able to throw any light on any of these matters and neglects to do so, he is lacking in the true Marne Division spirit.

The informtion that you can furnish may be small, but it may be the very key that will open up the way to the final results desired. For that reason and for the sake of the spirit of brotherhood that the Society of the Third Division stands for, those who are or have been members of the Marne Division should make every effort to be of service to the friends and relatives of any Marneman, about whom information is being sought.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

The Light is strongly of the opinion that the people of the United States would like to see enacted into law that bill which gives the largest increase and gives it at the earliest date. When the war came on we were ful lof affection for th e men of the Army, and there was nothing we would not do for them. We are still of the same mind, for since the commencement of the war they have done things for us and for our country that cannot be measured. It is most important, however, that we do not forget that there is something more due to them from us than mere expressions of gratitude. This is a material world and men cannot live and support families on sentiment alone. What would the majority of us think if we could have the incomes of today coupled with the prices of eleven years ago? But turn the proposition around. What would the most of us think if we had the incomes of eleven years ago and the prices of today? Every last one of us would see the poorhouse in his mind's eye. Yet that is exactly what the Regular Army man is confronted with. If we civilians were confronted with such a combination of circumstances we would go on strike. The Army surely should have an increase in pay, a most substantial increase and one that becomes effective at the earliest possible moment. —San Antonio Light.

Since February last the Regular Army has recruited approximately 150,000 men and the Army is now practically up to its established strength. This recruiting record was made in spite of the fact that more than 3,225,000 men had been demobilized from the Army between November 11, 1918, and December 6, 1919, and that the country was going through a period of war-fatigue natural after the conclusion of hostilities.

As against this record we can compare the recruiting statitics of the National Guard up to December 1. As against an authorized enlisted strength of 153,285, the National Guard has enlisted only 35,827 men, the percentage of authorized strength being 23. While the percentage has decreased from 29 on Novomber 1, this decrease is primarily due to the fact that since November 1 the authorized strength has been increased from 126,109 to 153,285, so that the question of percentage of decrease may be put aside as not a fair test. In actual numbers there were 21' fewer enelisted men i n the Guard on December 1 than on November 1, so that the organization as a whole was not making progress. Taking individual states for illustrations, the case is even not so encouraging, for the great state of New York has only an enlisted strength of 1,990 against its authorized strength of 20,497; Pennsylvania does not appear in the list at all nor does Massachusetts or Illinois, three of our most populous states. Minnesota and Texas are the only states that have an enlisted strength in excess of their authorized strength of 2,887.

Here is a patent case of theory and practice in the Regular Army and National Guard in which, we feel, the Regular Army shows how superior are its methods and its attractions. The real root of the difference between the Regular Army and the National Guard lies in thoroughness of training and discipline, in real democracy of treatment of all enlisted men. So long as the National Guard refuses to see this just so long will it be inefficient and just so long will it have to fall back on unfounded complaints against this mytserious and unknown thing, the "Army system," as a reason for its failure to become a successful organization.—Army and Navy Journal.

Every week letters come to us from correspondents who had wit enough to save anywhere from five to twenty-five thousand dollars, asking if we do not think they would do well to put their money—the dearest money in the world—into German marks. They plainly wish us to encourage them to do so. Sweets to the sweet, marks to the mark!

Liberty Bonds are too good for these inquirers; or else not good enough. First mortgages on home and real estate are not safe enough for them; or perhaps not exciting enough. They wish to be assured that German marks—selling, at this writing, for about the price of a morning newspaper—are dirt-cheap, and can, in the not very distant future, be cashed in at twenty-three cents apiece.

Perhaps they can be. Nooman can prove the contrary. Yet to such inquirers we are moved to say: If your desire to gamble is irresistible, why not have the fun of gambling? Why not, for example, put your savings on a roulette table, where you can reckon the chances against you with far more accuracy than you can possibly forecast the hazard of German marks? Or if rouletto has an overchancy sound, why not investigate the game called faro, which is said to give a chance to player as well as to banker? Or if action, swift, furious and decisive, is what you crave, is there no dusky youth at hand to indtuct you into the mysteries of the galloping bones and their use in a sport sometimes known as African golf?—Saturday Evening Post.

When You Change Your Address Let Us Know

Are you getitng your paper? If not, the trouble may lie with you. We are mailing it promptly every week to the address we have on our subscription books. The Postoffice Department will not forward newspapers except when you move to a different address in the same town. Now, it's up to you if you want your paper to send us your new address, also mentioning the old address. We will then promptly make the change.

Before the Division left Germany a great many of the officers and men still on duty with their organizations subscribed for the paper and sent it to their home addresses or to relatives and friends. Some of these men are very much disappointed because they don't receive their papers at Camp Pike. We'll be glad to change the address if you will just write us giving your old organization and home address and where you want the paper delivered now.

Officers and enlisted men residing outside of Camp Pike may have the paper mailed to their local address. When you are transferred from one organization to another, or furloughed to the reserve or discharged, notify us of your new address promptly.

Owing to the print paper shortage we are unable to supply back issues. You are going to get your paper promptly, providing you keep us informed as to your correct address. Boost for The Watch on the Rhine. Don't kick.

William W. Kendrick would like to hear from A. D. Russell, Teddy Curry, John F. Rogers and George Teeple. His address is 308 East Maple street, Shelbina, Mo.

Wanderlust

Over the hills and far away
Somehow my spirit roams today,
Back where the sunset's golden glow
Falls on the castles of long ago;
Where the quaint Moselle and dreamy Rhine
Flow through the land of flower and wine—
To the olden, golden days of delight,
My spirit soars somewhere tonight.

Over the hills and far away
My homing spirit wends its way,
Back where the roads all silvery white
Run out to the hills in the soft moonlight;
Where the night bird sings mid the roses fair,
And like old wine is the evening air—
To the knightly land of old romance,
My spirit soars tonight in France.

Over the hills and far away
Where the surf like thunder breaks in spray,
On the coral reefs of a tropic isle
Where summer reigns and ever smiles;
And the sun sinks down in a flaming sea
Where life is cheap and love is free—
Back where the music sobs like rain
When the dance runs high on the Spanish Main.

Over the hills and far away
Where the cherry blossoms bloom in May,
And Figiuma rears his head,
And the Geisha girl with lips of red
Throws you a glance from behind her fan
In the flowery gardens of Japan—
To that far-off Oriental shore
My wandering spirit seeks and soars.

Over the hills and far away
To the isle of Luzon and Panay,
Where the waxen-hearted lily blooms
In the shaded pools of the deep lagoon;
And the cocoa palms in the spicy air
Cast shadows weird in the moonlight air—
While over it all the tropic star,
And the southern cross o'er the morning bar.

Oh, ever thus it shall always be—
One clear sweet call on the wind to me,
O'er mountain trails or roads of dust,
I follow the lure of the wanderlust;
Never contented, never at ease,
But restless and wild as the western breeze—
Soldier of fortune up and away
Where adventure waits and another day.

JOHN S. MADDEN,
Capt. 7th Inft.

BONUS IS PROPOSED FOR STUDENT NURSES

Senator Spencer of Missouri has introduced a resolution granting to student nurses honorably discharged from the military service the $60 bonus allotted by Congress to the soldiers and others in the military service. During the latter part of the war, when the country was feeling the need of civilian nurses who had been taken into the army or the navy hospitals, the medical branch of the army instituted classes for the training of nurses in the army hospitals. They received training in general nursing as well as in the special care of the sick and wounded of the army. The time spent in these classes was credited to them in any further courses that they might take to qualify for the profession of trained nursing. The unexpected arrival of the armistice put a premature end to these classes and very few, if any students completed the preliminary course. It was one more case of the premature ending of the war preventing a wonderful result.

The argument heard against the passage of the resolution—that the girl student will receive under it the same reward as Congress gave the nurse who put in 18 months of nursing in France—is met with the reply that the boy of 18 who was in a cantonment for a few days and the veteran who fought from Cantigny to Sedan were placed on an equal footing when it came to the question of bonus.

DEMOBILIZATION FIGURES.

From the signing of the armistice to December 23, 1919, a total of 3,453,022 troops were reported discharged. Of these, 180,939 were officers and 3,272,083 were enlisted men, the latter including 23,405 furloughed to the Reserve.

About 25 per cent of all persons participating in the war were wounded, or about three times the number that were killed.

GEN. LEWIS NOW COMMANDS THIRD

(Continued from Page 1.)

St. Quentin canal September 29, 1918, and has had conferred upon him military decorations of four foreign countries. His military medals and decorations are as follows:: The Distinguished Service Medal, French Legion of Honor with rank of commander, French Croix de Guerre with two palms, Belgian Croix de Guerre, the Order of Leopold with rank of commander, the Order of Davilo with rank of grand officer (Montenegro), the Order of St. Michael and St. George with rank of knight commander.

:-: With the :-: Laughing Philosopher

Profiteering in Rye.

Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye,
Owner of that pocket
Is a lucky guy.
If there is a bottle,
Holding that there rye,
It will make him very
Wealthy by and by.
—New York World.

Sight-Seeing.

Youth (enamored) — Good night, Miss Louise, may I see you tomorrow night—if you have nothing on?"

She—"Sir, how dare you?"—Ca and Bells.

Blaming the Eelephants.

"You say, young man, that socks, shirts, underwear, handkerchiefs and everythin' made of cotton hez riz? Whad d'ya s'pose is makin' cottom so scarce?'

"Epidemic of earache among the elephants at the circus!"—Louisville Times.

Keeping 'Em Quiet.

"Why do you go to church so often?"

"Man, it is a beautiful sight to see one man keep so many women quiet for such a long time."—St. Louis Republic.

Possessed Other Attractions.

"Don't you think she has beautiful teeth?" asked Mrs. Smith, as the curtain descended on the act by the Diving Venus at the vaudeville show.

"Darned if I know," replied Mr. Smith. "I didn't notice her teeth."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Getting Rid of 'Em.

Bess—That's Mrs. Crabbit—she was a great war worker.

Bob—Indeed.

Bess—Yes, she's married four of her daughters to soldiers.—London Answers.

Compromise Without Reservations.

"Lend me articleX, old man."

"Sorry Joe, but the best I can let you have is article V."

"Ratified without reservations! Slip me the V."—Buffalo Express.

Competitive Style.

"Have short skirts begun to come in style again?"

"I'll swear I cannot say. Since those tight sweaters came into vogue I've never given the matter a thought."—Wichita Eague.

Longing Lengthens Days.

Victor—I am now convinced that the use of liquor shortened my days.

Alfred—What! Turned prohibitionist?

Victor—No; but the days seem about sixty-seven hours long now.—Judge.

Can't Say the Word.

Doris—"Why don't you marry her?"

Jack—"I'd like to, but, unfortunately, she has an impediment in her speech."

Doris—"What is it?"

Jack—"She can't say 'Yes.'"—London Tit-Bits.

Useless Contribution.

Ronald (after church service)—"I say, sis, did the curate really mean that those black people don't wear clothes?"

Sister—"Yes, quite true."

Ronald—"Then, what was the good of grandpa putting a button in the collection?"—London Tit-Bits.

The Dogs of War.

Over the front of a new Greek "hot dog" restaurant, gaily painted, a big yellow sign read: "Two years' service in army."

An inquisitive customer, impressed by the patriotic suggestion, asked the proprietor:

"Pete, what was your branch and where were you?"

"I was right dere in Camp Sherman from the start. I had a fine hot dog place there," the food dispenser answered.—Judge.

General Maurice of the British General Staff, in his book, "How the War Was Won," says the opinion is widely held that the signing of the armistice was premature. In view of the situation on the front at the time, however, he asserts that it was obvious that a great and rapid advance by the British, American, French and Belgian armies such as might have brought about the complete destruction of the German armies was out of the question, for various reasons. The problem which the Allied and Associated governments had to decide was whether they would continue to fight on the terms required or would impose such conditions as would render the army militarily impotent. They decided on the latter course, and I think there are very few who would have taken upon themselves the responsibility of deciding otherwise."

The belligerent countries used a total of 240,000 airplanes, of which 75,000 were destroyed.

Ye Forum

A MATTER OF CHIVALRY.

There are men in this division and camp, who, if called other than gentlemen, would resent it even to the extent of wanting to fight. Yet it seems that these same men have not learned the first things expected of a gentleman. Their conduct at the Liberty theatre is proof enough.

At every performance there are always several ladies present, wives of soldiers of this post, nurses and welfare workers. Now if these men were real gentlemen or real soldiers they would have a tiny bit of respect for these ladies. But it is a black-eye to the Marne Division that they show none whatever. A picture is thrown upon the screen showing a woman in negligee or oriental costume, or with two or three inches of her ankle or hosiery showing. In fact every modern film story has plenty of scenes not altogether refined and yet not even hinting of vulgarity. Instead of remaining quiet at such a time as a gentleman should, these rowdies immediately let out a howl and yell and each one tries to outdo the other in making smutty remarks. And these remarks are an insult to every lady present and more than enough to make every real, red-blooded man present hang his head in shame for those that wear the same uniform that he does, call themselves soldiers, and yet act in this manner. They are not real soldiers, but just a few bums who have probably never mingled with decent society.

There are several cases of soldiers being so disgusted with this conduct, that they refuse to attend the Liberty theare any more.

Just because a man wears an O. D. uniform, it does not excuse him from acting the part of a gentleman at all times. Something ought to be done to remedy this and make it safe for a soldier to take his wife to the show without fear of her being insulted. If these few men cannot learn how to act in public, it is time for the Military Police to take a hand and teach them in such a way they will not soon forget.

A Disgusted Soldier.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Owatonna, Minn., Dec. 11, 1919.
The Watch On The Rhine.
Little Rock, Ark.

Gentlemen: While I am enjoying civilian life in sufficient quantities at present to make up for the hardships that we used to think we were missing—but which I'll admit I now look back to as pleasures—when the Third was in France or bound for the Rhine, I am nevertheless looking forward to the weekly visit of the Watch on the Rhine. As a result of the skeletonizing of the Third and the lack of the excitement that used to be prevalent in the Rhineland the old paper seems to be suffering and while this is the result of circumstance only, there are those of us who deplore it, I guess.

I hope you will pardon any implied suggestion if I say that I miss the old stories of battlefield incidents that used to be published while the paper was in Germany, the illustrations of the old castles and picturesque scenery along the Rhine and their attendant stories, the 30th's old department on the back page, the letters we used to write and which were published on the editorial page, and many other features which used to make life worth living when the Watch on the Rhine made its weekly visit to my billet in Munstermaifeld or Mayen or at that justly accursed rifle range at Wehr. I feel that we who have left the old outfit are largely to blame by our apthetic attitude towards a paper to which we owe much. Why not issue a general order commanding us to "snap out of it"?

Very truly yours.
Hugh H. Soper,
Editor Owatonna Journal-Chronicle,
formerly Lt., 30th Inf.

FORMER COMMANDER OF 30TH SENDS MESSAGE TO REGIMENT

Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 25, 1919.
To My Old Comrades of the 30th Infantry:

I received yesterday a request from Lieut. Col. T. F. McNeil, who commanded the 30th Infantry for many months, to send a New Year's greeting to my old comrades of the 30th, and at the same time, to give my views on the location of the monument designed as a memorial to perpetuate the work of the 30th Infantry at the second battle of the Marne.

On this Christmas day I thank God it was my honor and privilege to command the 30th Infantry from October 1, 1917, to August 1, 1918, and I want all of you who are left to know how great my affection is for the old regiment and that my New Year's greeting is not perfunctory but from the heart.

We all struggled at Camp Greene the winter of 1917-18 with the organization of a practically new regiment. About 4,000 draft men were added to a nucleus of 800 men of six months' training. All nationalities were represented as was illustrated when men in a single company were found who spoke twenty-one different languages. We know what the 120 officers and 3,700 men had become by the summer of 1918. when on June 2d we were the first of the infantry regiments to go into action near Chateau-Thierry on the right of the 2d Division. From that time until I left I saw the regiment pass through the severest test of all wars.

Those of us who are left know each other and what we did, and we shall always carry in our hearts the memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice. Your work on the great July 15th, when the German morale was broken for the first time, is now gradually becoming history. It was my good fortune to meet in New York City one year after the fight many of the wounded officers and others from the front line that I had not seen since July, 1918. Many details came to light. Read in the New York Evening World of August 21, 1919, the story of Capt. S. Y. Mann about the machine guns. Captain Winant also told and wrote me about the mortars which fired all night and after the ammunition was blown up at daybreak continued to fight as infantry near Mezy. We all know of the great defense of the platoon and machine guns at Mezy. We also know how a German battalion, or what was left of it, surrendered with its major and his maps.

It is now established from German maps and plans that two-thirds of the attack on the 3d Division fell on the 30th Infantry, which held four kilometers of front from the east of Mezy to beyond La Bretonnerie and up to the eastern outskirts of Fossoy. Two divisions attacked the sector of the 30th. A summary of the regiment's work in the Marne defense has been sent to the historical section at Washington. It is not complete and probably never can be on account of the many dead, but what has been written has been what actual participants observed.

You all must have many times pictured in your minds that fine view of our sector obtained from the open ground north of the Bois d'Aigremont and it was a large sector, practically three miles along the river and extending back just as far, with its front and left flank exposed to fire of all kinds from the commanding ground across the Marne. Also you will remember how someone kept the engineers digging trenches along the front edges of the various woods, upon which the German artillery frequently registered, and how this kept us working overtime at night digging and camouflaging holes in the open in front of the woods so we should not all be blown to kingdom-come when the real show opened with all the German guns that the French kept telling us were increasing day by day in our front, but which kept ominously quiet for three days before midnight of July 14-15. And what a love feast the boche planes had taking photographs until their maps of our position seemed better than our own.

I do not intend to write a history in this letter but simply mention a few things some of you and others may not know. You may recall how two companies, one-half a machine gun company, 37's and trench mortars, had to be much spread out near the river to cover the wide front; how the rest of the front line battalion and machine gun company were also spread out in front of the various woods, and how the rest of us were nested in behind so that the Hun would have a weary road to travel before he saw the last of the 30th. You were literally scattered from hell to breakfast, which was done with the intention of mixing up the Germans from hell to breakfast. I banked on the enlisted man and his rifle and machine gun. Sacrifices were necessary and we knew many units fought to annihilation after doing terrific execution. But no German force could follow a barrage when being fired on from all directions and when that barrage reached the Crezancy-Fossoy Road there was not a German behind it.

So was broken the brunt of the final German attack. The smoke clouds on the front during the early morning hid many gallant deeds. After enduring the heaviest German bombardment of the war, the doughboy came into his own with his rifle and machine gun and "busted" the War-God's machine.

As to the monument for which some 65,000 francs have already been contributed, I think its location ought to be left to a committee of officers and enlisted men who fought at the Marne. As the French Army under General Petain cited the 30th and pinned the Croix de Guerre with Palm on the flag for having "sustained the principle shock of the German attack of July 15th, 1918," I personally think the monument should be on the battlefield, if possible—say on such a spot as the rising ground near the Crezancy-Fossoy road where there is a panoramic view of nearly all the field held by the 30th, i. e., from the eastern edge of Mezy to the eastern outskirts of Fosso. I believe the monument should be where the history is made. Especially in this case, as the officers and men of the 30th came from all over the United States, and in fact, from all over the world. Many of the survivors will go again to France, or, if not, their wives, sons, daughters and cousins may, and those who go will certainly visit this historic field. This is only my opinion and is not given to influence others.

In the stress of this immense war the deeds of many worthy officers and men must at times have been overlooked or unknown, and therefore deserved advancement and decorations not received. For this reason it was with much regret that I left the regiment on August 1, 1918, as I had had a list prepared of 101 officers and men to be recommended for the Croix de Guerre in recognition of distinguished work during the two months at the Marne under the French. If the French decoration was not given, the same recommendations were to be used for the Distinguished Service Cross. The first consideration in these recommendations was given to the enlisted men and their immediate leaders in battle, the lieutenants and captains. I understood from our French officer, Lieutenant Marchand, that French headquarters approved the list, but at that time the approval of American headquarters was also necessary. I do not know what awards were given nor do I know the result of the proceedings of a Board of Awards held later in the 3d Division. But about Jenuary, 1919, I understood that the question of these awards was again taken up and that the division did all in its power to look up the records of the deserving, both dead and living, and rewarded them. It is regrettable that the war scattered to the four winds the officers and men of n organization who knew each other so well.

But the war is ended and whether or not each man received his due in outward recognition, I want to say to all the officers and men of the old 30th, that the greatest thing (besides one's own good opinion of himself), which a man can carry out of the hell of battle, is the respect, confidence and love of the comrades with whom he has had intimate contact on the front line. I believe you all know me well enough not to consider it vanity if I give you a sample of the greatest thing I got out of the war. It is a letter to me from that grand man, Major John T. Barbee, our regimental surgeon, who did such heroic work among you. As you know, he was a man and officer of the highest type. He came from civil life and has now returned to it. I am giving you his letter, as what he feels about me I feel and felt about you all. I always felt that our love and respect was mutual. And this Christmas this New Year's and all the years I love you one and all and believe me, I would not exchange the major's letter for all the honors, decorations and promotions that any government could bestow upon me. It is as follows:

Field Hospital No. 5, A. E. F.,
21st Oct., 1918.

Col. E. L. Butts, U. S. Army.

My Dear Friend: Whatever happens to you cannot change the high regard I hold for you.

I remember the skill shown in organization by you in the states in constructing the 30th and making of it a mighty fighting unit which under your masterful hands did such fine work and was instrumental in turning the tide at the second battle of the Marne and starting the Hun on his final retreat toward Berlin.

I remembered during all the waiting period before the attack how you cheered us and how the men believed in you from the ranking officer to the lowest private. How when you said you would never retreat we knew you meant it and were willing to stand by you to the last man.

I remember your personal kindness to me and how with your army experience, helped and encouraged me, just from civil life, to do my bit for the boys at the front.

Whatever happens to you, wherever you go, the hearts of all of us of the old 30th go with you. To us you are our hero and we will always so regard you. I want today to assure you of my lasting friendship, which nothing can ever change. Whether in France or in the states, wherever I am, I am yours to command. My love and highest esteem go with you.

Forever your friend,
John T. Barbee, Major, M. C.

E. L. Butts,
Col. 53rd Infantry,
Formerly Commanding 30th Inf.

Wishes to Learn Details of Death of His Brother

The writer of the following letter is a booster for the Marnemen. He would like to obtain some information regarding the details of the death of his brother wh owas a member of Company D, Fourth Infantry, and was killed near Nantillois on October 4th, 1918. Perhaps some present or former member of Company D can furnish the information desired. The letter is as follows:

December 28th, 1919.

Editor The Watch on the Rhine.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to state that a local post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has been organized named the "Private Raymond A. McIver Post, V. of F. W.," commemorating my brother, who made the supreme sacrifice in France.

My brother was a member of Company D, 4th U. S. Infantry of the Third (Marne) Division. He was wounded on July 15th, 1918 recovered and rejoined his outfit in August; he was killed by shellfire near Nantillois, in the Argonne, on the morning of October 4th, 1918.

I wrote to the "top soldier" of Company D, also to the company clerk, asking that they place a little memo on the company's bulletin board, requesting some "buddy" to write me the details of his death. To date I have received no reply. Perhaps, if this letter is published, I may hear from some one who was near him on the morning of October 4th, 1918.

The "Private Raymond A. McIver Post" was organized by Hubert J. Callahan, who served all through the "big fuss" as a private in Company G of the 4th Infantry. His home address is 1281 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a most enthusiastic worker for the welfare of the Society of the Third Division. Long may it live and may it grow stronger, year after year, with its glorious traditions.

I served overseas in the navy during the war—went across in May, 1917, but I always rooted for the Third Division as strenuously as any man that fought the good fight, in its ranks; for I had a "kid brother" who fought and died in that Division; and my old outfit was a unit of the Good Old Third—and that outfit was the 7th Infantry.

Back in 1910 I served in Company G of the 7th Infantry, in the Philippines. Old Tommy Anderson was our Company Commander. He was very strict, but we had to admit that the "Carnival Kids"—another name for Company G—did not get the worst of it. This was during the days when the doughboys around Manila were compelled to swing the pick and shovel at Corrigedor Island. In this big war Old Tommy Anderson commanded the 7th Infantry for a time "over there." There was many an hour while cruising in the Baltic Sea, that I longed to be with my old outfit, but fate had decreed otherwise. But in spirit I was there and now I am doing all in my power to boost anything and everything connected with the Marne Division, for its honor and glory.

Before I close, I must publicly render my thanks, on behalf of my mother to Col. Halstead Dorey, late of the 4th Infantry. He honored us with a visit last March, to personally express his condolences on the death of my brother. The 4th Infantry was indeed fortunate in having such an ideal man for its commander.

Closing, I wish every man, officer, non-com and buck in the Society of the Third Division my sincere wishes for a Happy New Year. I thank you, sir. Very respectfully,

John J. McIver.
1340 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Ever-Present Trouble.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time."

"Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson. "Who was the woman?"

"My wife."—Houston Post.

Going to Waist.

Knicker—Mabel has a beautiful waist line.

Bocker—Yes, she calls it the line of least resistance.—Cartoons Magazine.

Nothing Doing Theere.

Stranger—Will you be so good as to tell me the way to the nearest druggist?

Native—Sure; but it won't do any good. He's a prohibitionist, himself.—Judge.

Official Emblems of the Society of the Third Division.

This office has a limited number of emblems of the Society of the Third Division for distribution to members at cost price. We will mail one of these to any address, postpaid, for 75c. The supply is limited and a reproduction of the present button will cost almost double the present price, for they are a part of the large order placed while in Germany.

Address all orders to
THE WATCH ON THE RHINE, Little Rock, Ark.

Desires to Find Out Where Soldier Lies

The following request for information regarding the location of the grave of a member of the Fourth Infntry has been received at this office. Any information that can be given by anyone is urgently requested. The editor is writing the Graves Registration Bureau for any information obtainable there. The request is as follows:

7 7th Ave. S. E.,
Aberdeen, S. D., Dec. 30, 1919.

Editor Watch on the Rhine, Camp Pike, Ark.:

Dear Sir—My brother, Albert Roy Snyder, was killed on the morning of October 6, 1918, in an attack on machine gun nests by the 3rd Battalion, 4th Inf. I received the details of his death only about two months ago from his "buddy," but he, Sergt. N. G. Battenberg, who is now at Camp Pike, is unable to tell me anything about where Roy is buried.

This boy is the only person who ever gave us any information about Roy's death. The War Department never got us anything but an indefinite "killed in action" report. The Red Cross found this boy for us, and I finally caught up with him, after chasing him half way around the world, and he gave us full details of my brother's death, as he was with him at the last.

Now, we are very anxious to find the burial place of my brother, and Sgt. Battenberg said in a letter I received this morning, that you could probably give me some information or help me to get some.

To explain further, I will say that I had three brothers in the service—one, Harry, who is now at home, and steadily growing more ill from the effects of the gas, and we fear he may not live very long. My other brother, the youngest soldier from this state, 16 years old, also returned on a hospital ship, and from the combined effects of all these things, our mother has become a wreck in health and her one idea is to find where Roy lies, and then, if it seems feasible and is permitted, to bring him home.

Some have received little charts and photographs showing the burial places of their dead, but, as I said before, we never have received anything, and for the sake of our mother, who has done so much for the cause, we want to find just where he is, and then can later on see about bringing him back.

I cannot tell you how I will appreciate it if you can do something for me, and I am hoping you can tell me what I want to know. The trouble all along has been in getting someone to take a personal interest, and really dig into the matter. Anything you can do to help will be appreciated very, very much. May I hear from you soon?

Yours very truly,
Mrs. J. E. Bing.

MAJESTIC HAS ATTRACTIVE BILL

With a lineup that represents a fair share of comedy, music, things artistic and beautiful, drama, and everything else that goes into the making of a well-balanced bill, the vaudeville fan should be well-pleased with the show that opens the new week at the Majestic Monday.

Topping the program is Anna Eva Far, the world's original and foremost mental telepathist. Miss Faye's performance is frankly uncanny. Anyone in the audience may test her abilities my writing a question on a slip of paper, which the questioner may keep in his or her pocket. During her sitting, Miss Fay will not only repeat the question and answer it, but she will name the questioner and say in what part of the house the person is sitting. The great mystic is not, however, infallible. She sometimes makes a mistake. But at that it would be an altogether inexplicable performance if no more than eighty per cent of her readings were correct.

Black-face comedy is a favorite source of diversion with Majestic audiences. C. Balfour Lloyd and Gilbert Wells, therefore, with their uproarous coontown antics, eccentric "blues" dancing, their foolish chatter and songs, are destined to be mighty popular locally. If there is any single feature of their offering that is going to stick in the memory of the show fans it is Lloyd & Wells' fantastic dancing. In every respect, however, they are a cyclone of merriment.

Bessye Clifford, in "Art Impressions," offers an optical treat that is exceedingly hard to describe. As a poseuse she ranks with the best, her beautiful figure appearing to advantage throughout her entire offering.

The bill is rounded out by the Clinton Sisters, interpretative costume dancers in a novel terpsichorean program. Heim and Lockwood, man and woman, have a comedy offering of songs and dances and the Latest Screen Telegram Pictorial, showing the happenings from all over the world, will precede the vaudeville.

Daily bargain matinees at 2:30 with the entire lower floor at 25c and the entire balcony at 15c.

Nights all seats reserved at 7:30 and :00. Phone M. 110.

The Foolish Owl

The following questions which were received by the Foolish Owl this week are barred from the ring because they exceed the age limit:

Who paid the rent for Mrs. Rip Van Winkle after Rip went away?

Who put the salt in the ocean? That question is of no consequence to us any more, as we have ceased to travel on the ocean.

The Foolish Owl herewith settles the following queries:

Question.—Are they wearing them higher in Hawaii? Lover of nature.

Answer.—See Hearst's magazine, if you haven't the dought ot take the trip.

Question.—Is the goose that laid the golden egg dead? Profiteer.

Answer.—Yes, he passed away undergoing a serious operation.

Question.—Is a woman as old as she looks? Anxious.

Answer.—If she admits it, no.

Question.—How do you get rich quick? Wallingford.

Answer.—(1) Bet on a sure thing. (2) In the movies it is easy. (3) Marry money.

Question.—How are prunes grown? Specialist.

Answer.—Prunes are not grown. They are laid in the sun and gathered when the moon is high.

Question.—What did Mark Anthony say when Cleopatra proposed to him in the third leap year? Strategist.

Answer.—"Oh, Death, where is thy sting?"

Question.—My wife ran away with the milk-man. What shall I do? Banker.

Answer.—Send him enough money and he might keep her the rest of his life.

Question.—Can the shimmy be performed in Panama? Ethel.

Answer.—No, the climate does not produce the proper chill.

Getting Off Easy.

Mrs. Lerret (excitedly reading)—Profitero & Gowgers store was robbed of $250 worth of clothing last night.

Mr. Lerret (sarcastically)—They were lucky, at that. They might have lost a whole suit.

Worth the Tax.

Mr. Neverwed—They're still talking about a tax on bachelorhood.

Mrs. Longwed—And why not? All other luxuries are being taxed.—Houston Post.

Agreeing on the Matter.

She—It was a great come down for me when I married you.

He—Yes; everybody said you were on the shelf.—Boston Transcript.

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MISSES RUMBOUGH
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Continuous service from 7 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

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Why not visit us next Saturday evening and attend the weekly dance? You will then come often. Hall open every day from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Pool and billiard tables free. Cigarettes and candy. Bring your "Buddy."

CORRESPONDENCE

30TH INFANTRY

BITS OF HISTORY.

On the morning of April 1, 1918, the regiment left Camp Merritt, N. J., and proceeded to Hoboken, N. J., where it was ferried across the North river to the docks of the Cunard Line. At this place, about 12 o'clock on the same day, it embarked on the Steamship Aquatania. The regiment then numbered about 125 officers and 3,285 men. Nineteen of the above officers had already preceded the regiment to Europe. About 12 o'clock on the 2nd of April the Aquitania slipped out of New York harboor, destined for what afterwards turned out to be Liverpool. The voyage was, more or less, uneventful, but everybody was very glad to wake up on the morning of April 7th to find that our escort of five torpedoboat destroyers had joined us during the night and were riding the waves on each side of us.

It was on the following morning, April 8th, at just about 7:30 that we got our first real thrill. What was supposed to be a periscope was sighted on our starboard side. Both forward and aft guns opened fire. No direct hits were registered, but the periscope was left behind us and one of the destroyers wheeled out of line and patrolled the vicinity, for some time, not rejoining the convoy until next day. As a result of the investigation following the incident, the writer understands that the Captain of the Aquatania made an official report to the effect that his steamship had encountered a submarine at the time in question and that a torpedo had passed the bow by just thirty yards. It is needless to say, that all those on board, numbering some six thousand, underwent all the sensations, excitement, etc., which usually attend a real submarine attack. Later on during the day, on two different occasons, shots were fired at what first appeared to be periscopes, but which, on closer inspection, turned out to be drifting spars.

The writer had the good fortune to be on deck on both of the occasions. His attention was attracted by the discharge of the forward gun and the bursting of the shell in the immediate vicinity of the spar. At that time it looked exactly as one imagines a periscope would look, and it seemed to be coming directly towards us. One must actually undergo the experience to understand the conditions to which oon is subjected on such occasions. It is a queer mixture of curiosity, excitement, anticipation, fear and courage, and one undergoes them all during the few seconds while the periscope is approaching and while you are expecting to be blown up at any moment.

The Aquitania reached Liverpool, England, about noon, April 11th. The regiment disembarked and at once entrained for Winchester, England, at which place the last units arrived on the morning of April 12th. The entire regiment entrained at Winchester on the morning of April 14th and reached Southampton during the afternoon of the same day. At this point the regiment was separated into two detachments. The 3rd Battalion, Headquarters, Supply and Machine Gun Companies forming the first detachment, embarked during the late afternoon of April 14th, and, after experiencing a very rough trip across the English Channel, reached La Havre, France, on the morning of the 15th.

To speak of the trip as being a "rough" one is indeed putting it very mildly. The experience was a terrible one. A thousand men were jammed down in the hold of a little tramp cattle steamer. Ordinarily, it would hold about 400 men. As it was, the men had to stand up or lay down on top oof each other. About twenty officers were crowded into one little saloon, about 10x10. During one of the lurches of the little steamer everything, table, chairs, crockery, suitcases and officers were piled up in one corner. For a moment it was thought that the steamer had gone too far over to ever come back, but she finally righted herself.

This detachment remained in a rest camp above La Havre until the afternoon of the 16th, when it entrained for the training area set apart for the American troops, finally detraining at Latracey, France, on the morning of the 18th. From this place we hiked to Dancevoir, and Aubepierro, where we remained until sent to the Marne front, May 31, 1918.

The second detachment, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, and Regimental Headquarters, embarked late on the afternoon of April 14th. Soon after the loading had been completed, it was discovered that the steamer had sprung a leak. The detachment was forced to disembark and move to a rest camp on the outskirts of Southampton, where they arrived during the early morning hours of the 15th. Here they stayed until the morning of the 16th, when they marched down to the wharves at Southampton and again embarked, crossing the Channel during the night of the 16th-17th, reaching La Havre early on the morning of the 17th. Late that afternoon this detachment entrained for the American area, arriving at Lateracey on the morning of the 19th. From there the 1st Battalion went to Lignerolles and Boudreville. The 2nd Battalion and Regimental Headquarters went to Dancevoir. All units of the regiment went through a thorough and vigorous training until May 31st.

(Continued in next issue.)

NEWS NOTES.

First Lieut. Irwin S. Dierking has returned to duty, after spending one month's leave with his parents at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Capt. John McBride has returned to duty, after spending the holidays at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Major Edward H. Jordan left Camp Pike the 22nd of December on a 30-day leave. Major Jordan is visiting his relatives at Denver, Colo.

First Lieut. George O. Clark left camp December 26th on a five-day leave. Lieutenant Clark is visiting friends in North Carolina.

First Lieut. Auby C. Strickland has returned to duty, after spending 18 days on leave with his parents at Birmingham, Ala.

First Lieut. Mark L. Hill has returned to duty, after spending the holidays at Dawson, Texas.

First Lieut. Timothy A. Pedley Jr. is detailed on special duty with the Camp exchange officer, upon the relief of 1st Lieut. George O. Clark.

Sergt. Walter F. Melka, Co. C, is now acting first sergeant while 1st Sergt. Short is on a six-day furlough canvassing for recruits for his company. Short, when leaving camp, was wearing the smile that is not easily rubbed off. Bring them along with you; the more the merrier.

We all are glad to have Cook Anderson with us once more. The members of Co. H missed him while he was on his 30-day furlough.

Cook Harvey E. Foley, Co. H, reported for duty eight days ahead of his time. The explanation he gave was that there was nothing on the outside, and three meals a day with all the worldly goods the Army provides looked pretty good to him. Cook Foley brought his wife along.

Pvt. Christopher Rasmussen, Co. D, has been relieved from special duty with Regimental Headquarters.

Pvt. Charles Coughlin, Co. D, reported missing in action August 15, 1919, has reported back to duty.

Pvt. Everiste Miguel, Co. D, after spending a month's furlough with his parents at Los Angeles, Cal., has returned to duty.

Pvt. Thomas O. Kelly, known to his comrades as "Billboard Kelly," has suffered a severe breakdown. He was not paid last month, but he will recover before next pay comes around.

Private Clair, Headquarters Company, has reported back for duty, after spending ten days with his parents at Kansas City.

Private Bloomquist, Hdqrs. Co., (Band section), after spending the holidays with his parents at Noorth Branch, Minn., is glad to be back with us again. We are all excited over the fur coat he brought back with him.

Sergt. Richard Smith, formerly of M. G. Co., 30th Infantry, has re-enlisted and joined his old organization after a brief stay in civil life. They are all gradually coming back.

Mechanic Frederick Monses, M. G. Co., contemplates re-enlisting as soon as he can obtain permission from W. D.

Sergt. Martin H. Betty, Co. A, has been transferred to the Supply Co., 30th Inf.

Corp. Joseph Meisner, Co. A, has been granted a seven-day furlough. He left Camp January 2 and is going to visit his people at Cicero, Ill.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Nicholas Stockwell, Co. B, is now spending a 15-day furlough at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., for the purpose of securing recruits for the regiment; and what we have learned from a card that 1st Sergt. Rettman just received, he is on the trail of one, but he wants his last month's pay sent him so that he can renew the chase.

First Lt. Fred During, commanding Co. B, 30th Infantry, has just received news that a man in Belgium has found his dog, that was lost on the way from Germany to Brest, France. This was a valuable dog, and we hope Lieutenant During will be able to recover it.

A few evenings ago a sergeant and a private took a trip back into the sticks to an old-fashioned square dance, and from the way they talk they had a great time, but they will not tell anyone even the direction the town is in.

Sgt. Rapp, an old-timer of Co. I, has transferred back to us after being with the 9th M. G. Bn. since it was organized.

The members of Co. I have purchased a Victrola and now we arise in the morning to the tune of "Jazz Baby" and a few others, and retire by the "Alcoholic Blues."

Corporal Alteresco has re-enlisted and has reported back to the company after being out three weeks.

Captain Johnson, who was commanding Company I at Kehrig, Germany, has sent greetings to all the boys, and asks for news of the outfit. Now is the time for him to have the "Watch on the Rhine" sent to him. His address is Parkersburg, W. Va.

Ex-1st Sgt. John Schmeltz, who was discharged at Camp Pike, last September, has reenlisted at Camp Grant, Ill., and now he says he wants to get back to his old outfit.

Sergeant Guillemot, who was gassed on the Marne, and evacuated to a hospital and then sent to several other outfits, has been re-assigned to the company.

Private First Class Calvin, Company I, has re-enlisted to go back to Germany. Germany is quite a drawing card.

Mess Sergeant Pankevich, Company I, was recently married and is now spending his honeymoon at Philadelphia, Pa.

Sgt. Lloyd E. Russell, Hdqrs. Co., 30th Infantry, spent an enjoyable furlough with his parents at Wylie, Tex.

Sol Bolt, Hdqrs. Co., has re-enlisted for his old organization. He arrived in camp a week ago Wednesday. Sol was discharged at Jefferson Barracks last September and was working in New York City when the old life appealed to him. He quit work and answered the call of the real life. He enlisted for one year.

Greetings from one of the old members of Hdqrs. Co.:

Hopedale, Ill., Dec. 26, 1919.

To All Members of the 30th Infantry:

I thank all of you for your Christmas greetings, and I wish you all a happy New Year. I would sure like to be with the bunch again but I have interests to look after at home. Thanks for the invitation just the same.

I remain as ever, one of the boys.

Otto Greenberg.

Another letter from one of the Old Timers:

Norwood, O., Dec. 28, 1919.

With best of wishes to all the boys in the 30th Infantry, and also wishing them all a Happy New Year, I hope always to see the 30th Infantry on top as it was when I belonged to it. My best regards to the boys in Company B.

Ben Schniederbernd.

A few jottings from former members of the 30th Infantry, telling of their experiences, etc., while overseas is requested. Send all communications to Bn. Sgt. Major J. King, Hdqrs. 30th Inf.

THIRD AMM. TRAIN

Malaria Zanah has been promoted to the grade of battalion sergeant major and is now performing the duties of fuel N. C. O.

Butch of Company F has gone to New York on a 20-day furlough.

We claim to have the speediest mail orderly in the Third Division. He leaves headquarters at 10:45 a. m., goes to division headquarters, a matter of 600 yards, and is back again by 11:45 a. m. We extend a challenge to any outfit in the Division.

First Sergeant Luke, Company A, has not visited Little Rock for about five days. The reason is that he is 6 feet 3 inches tall. Imagine him walking down the main street in one of the new-issue overcoats.

Sgt. Grant Howard, Company C, is back from a ten-day furlough. That makes his second furlough in the last month and a half. He surely must receive a lot of hard luck telegrams from his family.

Since moving into our new area, we have been amusing ourselves by policing up barracks and regimental area.

Sergeant Dempsey and Corporal Jennings can prove to anybody that, no matter how good the car is, it can be ruined. For references, ask Capt. Hoover.

18TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Maj. E. B. Edwards, Commanding.

Just because you have to do a guard, or are put on a detail now and then don't start bucking. You must take into consideration the fact that we are short of men, and that your willingness to do your part helps to maintain the morale and spirit of your glorious regiment.. It has come to notice that several of you runners and athletes are holding back because you will not be put on special duty while you are training. Enter the thing at hand with the determination that you will see it through no matter what obstacle gets in your path. You basket ball players, remember that you have a loyal band of rooters, and they are all with you. They want to see the regiment take first honors again this year. We can do it. You fellows that the responsibility rests upon have it in you. Let's all get together, players and rooters, and shove our regiment up in first place and keep it there.

HEADQUARTERS CO.

1st Lieut. H. A. Cooney, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. Stanhope, 1st Sgt. Howard and Sergeant Elick have been sent to the Quaker City sector as recruiting forces.

Our Sweet William is heart-broken. While Willie was expending ammunition at the Camp Pike front his girl married a Honolulu aviator.

Sergeant Major Laurent is in the market for a second hand Ford. All junk dealers take notice.

Corporal Schaumberg is seen at the camp dances quite frequently of late and also is breaking in at the Elks.

It pays to stand in at the Cooks and Bakers School. Sergeant Major Baker can be seen around the school quite frequently near meal time. But since his bunkie, Mess Sergeant Rash has been away on furlough the cooks haven't been treating him right.

SUPPLY COMPANY.

Capt. Joe O'Kane, Commanding.

With the New Year comes a change for Jones, Jimmefsky, and Johnson, who have been relieved from specail duty and are now available for details.

Corparol Merritt A. Jones has blown in from Vermont saying that it is too cold there now for any kind of comfort.

BATTERY B.

Capt. William Houston, Commanding.

Wagner Mike Bittner is now in the hospital as a result of getting kicked when cranking a caterpillar.

Everybody seems keen to try out for assistant cook. Baker says that old man dyspepsia is running him a close second already.

Cook Snider is trying to drive away these civilian blues it seems, as he gave us warm milk for our breakfast once. Snider must have visions of the cows and chickens.

Sacto, Cal.

Dear Fellows: Just came in from a fishing trip down the slough. Sure had fine luck. Makes me feel bad to sit down to a good feed of carp and knowing that my old pals are still eating army beans. Going up this afternoon to see them move the depot. Expect to see Old James, D. B. Smith, Jiminez, and maybe old Pop Evans there. Sort of moving bee, you know, fellows; big feed, dance, 'n everything.

So long gang,

Little Brother.

BATTERY C.

Capt. Audley Post, Commanding.

For all the latest news drop into Battery C recreation room.

For instructions in roller skating, just call to see Corporal Anderson, as he will give free instructions.

Captain Post has returned from his fifteen-day leave and we are all glad to have him back.

BATTERY D.

Capt. A. C. Stanhope, Commanding.

Capt. Aubrey C. Stanhope, 1st Sgt. Frank E. Howard and Sgt. Albert Elick left with the recruiting detail January 2nd. Sgt. Ernest D. Henry will leave about January 12th with a detail from Battery E. Both details will be away an indefinite period.

Cook Albert Hayes will leave soon on a thirty-day fourlough to his home in California.

Sgt. Levi J. Reppert has put in for a transfer to the chemical department and expects to report there after returning from his furlough. He says he can make just as good a bomb as they make in Russia.

Overcash & Co.

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We can make that old hat of yours as good as new, at a

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Leave your work at the Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave., Camp Pike.

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Give your work to the Imperial Laundry man.

"Prompt return and the best work only."

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Leave your work at our Camp Pike Agency, The Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave.

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Matinee at 2:30. Nights at 7:30 and 9:00.

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"Gentlemen From Dixie."

CLINTON SISTERS

"Costume Dances."

BESSIE CLIFFORD

"Art Impressions."

HEIM & LOCKWOOD

"Comedy Offering."

First Run Screen Telegram.

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BATTERY E.

Capt. W. W. Range, Commanding.

Sgt. Frank Clune, of this organization, is now on a ten-day furlough visiting his people in Paragould, Ark.

Sgt. Joseph Miller of Battery E is taking a vacation of ten days and spending his time with his sister in Chicago, Ill.

Corporal Thomas spent last week-end with his parents in Fort Worth, Texas.

Corp. Albert Franklin does not deny getting married, as he is now on a ten-day furlough and declares that is what he got the furlough for.

Sgt. William Selkirk is now visiting his fiancee in St. Louis, Mo.

Chief Mechanic Chehster B. Hatch is visiting his sister in San Antonio, Texas.

Private First Class James J. Castle, of this organization, has been spending ten days with his parents in Kansas.

Bugler Otto Beckley, the crack shot with the pistol, has been on a ten-day leave visiting his relatives in New Mexico.

Wagoner Harvey Shannon spent the holidays with friends in Middletown, Mo.

Mechanic Richard A. Conklin, is another one of the boys who took advantage of a ten-day leave with permission to visit his home in Kansas.

Private First Class Jake Spiwak is back from furlough after spending his time in New Orleans, La.

Private First Class George P. Zimpleman is in Louisville, Ky., due to the illness of his wife.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY G.

Capt. R. L. Wright has returned from leave of absence and is again in command of Company G.

Pvt. Bute E. Fennell has returned from a thirty-day furlough spent with relatives at Varnville, S. C.

First Sgt. Leo M. Wilkes spent Christmas holidays with his parents in Adel, Ga.

Sgt. Beatty is boss carpenter at the Officers' Club. He says there is more work than bossing to be done.

COMPANY H.

First Sgt. Frank Gaynor just returned from a 30-day furlough, which he spent with his sister at Arlington Heights.

Sgt. Frank Deskins returned to Camp after spending a few days at Piggott, Ark.

Sgt. Sylvester P. Darden returned from an eight-day furlough, which was spent in Greenville, Texas, with his relatives.

Corp. James Eakins returned from an eight-day furlough, which was spent with his relatives near Uniontown, Pa.

Sgt. Frank Beeba has less than a month more to serve and then he will be turned out to make his own way in the world. We did all we could to make him stick with us, but there is no hope.

Sgt. Gann narrowly escaped being taken to the hospitatl on New Year's Day, when the driver of a jitney in which he was riding drove into a telephone pole to keep from hitting one of Argenta's meat hounds.

COMPANY L.

James C. Hoopaugh has just returned from a thirty-day furlough, visiting his relatives in Georgia. The furlough was the result of signing up for three more years.

First Sgt. Stanley will soon be due back from a 15-day furlough over the holidays. In the mean time Sergeant Kauffman has been maneuvering the company around in fine style as acting first sergeant.

Heinie Bernowich, who has just graduated from cooks' school, has been appointed acting mess sergeant.

Sgt. McCreery has finally returned to the fold, arriving two days before Christmas. All the boys were glad to see Mac once more.

6TH ENGINEERS

Say, ex-wine drinkers, you should have been with us for Christmas dinner. Oh Boy! Some dinner and party! Speaking about parties, do you ever think of the ones we had at Champlitte, Gondrecourt, St. Gracien and Corbie? We can't leave out Coblenz or Ochtendung, either. We don't want to tell tales, and far be it from us to do any knocking, but let me tell you that this was a real Christmas party with "bokoo" eats and a lot oof kiddies to help us enjoy it. The married fellows brought their better halves and you know what they are always talking about. If you were there, you will never forget it. Denny O'Dea was trying to put enough turkey into a little kid to last him for three or four years and told him all about a soldier's life—the kid should have brought some cotton along. But there was one thing that he didn't tell him that he used to tell you and me: "I'll make soldiers out o' ye or I'll break ye hearts." Sergeants Stevenson and Sheehan can't figure out why kids drink so much water, or why they like it so much. If it was anything else they could understand the reason. You would think that they never drank anything without a kick in it. Sergeant Tuck Turner wore a smile that you couldn't wipe off, and we all looked like a bunch of Sunny Jims. Chaplain Evans sure did his part in playing Santa Claus and looking out for the welfare of all. Captain Ely, Mess Officer, was a good chow provider and the cuisine was simply great. We can't tell you fellows much about Paddy Donnelly as a chef, and with a staff of cooks like Thomas, Powell, McQuaig, Lanthorn, Bowling, Newsome and Tomascewicz; we don't see where the Waldorf Astoria or Ritz Carlton have anything on us. If you don't believe us, throw your glimmers on the "program" and pipe what we had to eat:

Oyster Stew
Turkey, Roasted Ye Olde
New England Style
Celery Cranbery Sauce
Creamed Sweet Corn
Creamed Early Peas
Potatoes
Mashed and Candied Sweet
Butter Crackers
Pickles Olives, Plain
Pies
Apple Pumpkin Mince
Chocolate Layer Cake
Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Grapes
Ice Cream Candies
Cigars Cigarettes

ATHLETICS.

Corporal Angelo and Lieutenant Hough have entered their names for wrestling and are working hard getting in shape. Sme of the other mat artists in the Division had better get up speed.

The relay team worked hard and deserve a lot of credit for their efforts.

The basketball team presents some nifty appearance since they have their new gray and crimson uniforms. Every man on the squad is really in earnest and everybody is digging in with the right spirit. Profiting by the mistakes made in the three games already played, ths team is getting the rough edges worked off and are fast rounding down to the fine points of the game. Considering the fact that we have only 90 men in the organization and only nine candidates came out for basketball, we think we have already done pretty well.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Train is fast being filled up to war strength. It now consists of one first sergeant, one stable sergeant, one truck and two hound dogs.

Sergeant Burns is undoubtedly one of the best nimrods that ever trailed a cottontail through the wilds of Arkansas. He goes out every afternoon and the total amount of rabbits brought in by him to date is one.

The Sixth Engineer Train entertained the Chaplain, Lieutenant Evans, with a hunting party. Taking an awful chance, aren't you, Chaplain?

Cy Young has a new 1920 model Harley Davidson. He says he thinks the new government insurance is a wonderful thing.

Sergeant Horwich says he just simply can't come back to the regiment at the present time. We knw how it is, boy—awfully hard to break away.

PROTESTANT SERVICE.

On Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock, in the Visitors' House (formerly the Hostess House) a church service will be conducted by Chaplain Albert L. Evans. Araangements have been made to have a special music each Sunday furnished by people from Little Rock through the co-operation of Mt. Broiles of the Education and Recreation Office. Soldiers and civilians in the camp have also agreed to assist with the music.

This will be a regular service of a reverent, worrshipful nature, as much like a formal church service as possible under existing conditions. All who cherish a place for the church in theirown lives and in the camp are cordially invited to come. Officers, soldiers, civilians, and their families residing in or near the Camp, are urged to support this service by their attendance and co-operation.

The Visitors' House affords us a very comfortable and quiet place in which to worship, with plenty of room for expansion. We hope in time to build up a numerous congregation of men, women and children. If there are enough children or grown-ups interested in forming a Sunday school between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock each Sunday, classes will be conducted for the study of the Bible. Those interested should confer with the Chaplain.

Albert L. Evans,
1st Lt. Chaplain.

6TH ENGINEER TRAIN

Two years ago, Jan. 2, 1917.—How good it seemed to be towed back into old New York narbor again, after having been drifting over the Atlantic for a couple of weeks! Remember the first night on shore and how good those eats of pork chops and ham and eggs tasted after having eaten boiled grub for the previous three weeks? And how the boys rejoiced at being off guard for at least two consecutive nights? It sure was a great life for us all.

One year ago—Ochtendung, Germany.—How many are there of us who did not think back at what we were doing one year ago? We all recall that good chicken-dinner Slats prepared for us, and also those big barrels of BEER. Those German cookies were sure good. Of course we weren't allowed to partake, but did we pass them up?

Our old friend Ersil Stoltz is now working with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. His address is 1447 East Market street, Akron, Ohio.

Molbry W. Ripley, after having traveled considerably up into Canada and through the West, has now returned to Sioux Falls, where he has a position with the Willard Service Station. His address is 427 West Eighth street, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

"Hope to Meet You" Jordan is now at home at 300 East Middle street, Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania. Anybody wising to visit Jordan is promised a trip through the cellar.

We hear that Denney Maxwell is emigrating West, and is going to settle in Ohio. Don't forget to give us your new address, Denney.

Notice: A few weeks ago a request was made that all members of the Train make up a list of officers for the Train Society. The officers were to be: Commander, vice-commander, secretary and treasurer, and four correspondence secretaries. To date four men out of approximately 150 have made known their choice. Some showing!

If we are to have a real organization, we must have some officers; and the sooner these are chosen, the sooner we are going to get going. Please take a few minutes off, fellows, and send in your selection to Edward Shotliff, temporary secretary, Rockton, Ill.

Lieutenant DuBois has received a card from the firm who took the pictures at Brest which reads as follows: "We have your inquiry as to why a photo ordered by you from us has not been received. We beg to state that our factory is working on these orders and yours will be forwarded to you at earliest possible date." If those men who are expecting these pictures will write to Mr. DuBois, 2028 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., he will help you out.

John M. Gardner, 75 West Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., (Southern Secretary Engineer Train), writes that he is back on his old job with the Automotive Company of that city, and is selling autos like hot cakes. (If they're anything like those cakes Slats used to make, that's going some.)

If anybody gets hot and thirsty, it is suggested that they go down to the 'Cagen settlement near New Orleans and look up "The Bear" or "Frenchy" Wickliff Guillory, who, we hear, is now selling ice cream and other accessories that ordinarily come in battles.

Lieut. William Irwin, 1727 South Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind., is in vocational work at that place. He wants to be remembered to all, and would be glad to hear from some of the men.

Since the last issue Frank P. McNalley, or better known as "Dynamite's Boss" was heard from. He is now an electric welder in the shipyards, which shows he still likes things with a kick in them. His address is 9 Elm street, Newark, N. J.

What is the matter with: Gardner, Southern secretary; Adelman, Eastern secretary, and Gaylord, Western secretary? Let's hear something about the men in your sections, their addresses and what they are doing. Write a letter now and then, and send results to Ed Shotliff, Rockton, Ill. If anybody hears from any of the rest of the bunch send the information in. You like to read it. Help a little.

Wagoner Fred Warye, West Liberty, Ohio, is holding forth at the Star Garage. He says he has the best garage in town. After leaving us in the Argonne he was in the hospital two months, but at that he beat us back to "God's country" by five months. He wants to hear from the bunch. (The secretary would like to ask if he will agree to answer.)

Old Remembrances: Two years ago how the captain of the Eagle got jugged for exposing his orders to the enemy; how D'Aile stood on deck and looked at his home for ten days, but could not go ashore; that grand and glorious feeling when we joined a convoy of 45 ships and started across; that German sailor who flashed lights on the deck—and do you remember that Christmas dinner, those Christmas sacks full of candy and fruit, that storm that wrecked us that day, and the raider that novered around us all the next morning? And do you remember that "tripe and liver" three times a day?

John J. Shea, New York City, is contemplating returning to the Fatherland. He says he's going to have another look at the battle-grounds. John, we think that's a rather poor excuse. How about "Mein Schatz"?

Guy Scott is holding out at Winnebago, Minn., and would like to hear from the fellows.

Lieut. Harry M. Simmons, 817 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y., has just been heard from. He is in the mercantile business with his father in Albany.

Denney Maxwell of Baltimore spent the holidays in New York with J. J .Shea, 547 West 47th St.

If you should happen to wander down to Louisville, Ky., you will want to watch your step, for Officer Louis Sanders is seeing that there is no red agitation or bootlegging thereabouts.

Up at 716 North West Street, Carlisle, Pa., Roy Williams tells us that his famous near German police dog, Booby, is doing fine. Roy claims that the dog is so intelligent that the dog knows the name of all the auto tools and brings them to him as called for while he is working under a car. Some dog!

We understand that the Regimental History has been held up on account of the printers' stike in New York, but it is hoped deliveries can be made soon.

Mr. Dorsey Dayton, La Moille, Ill., has asked for Walter Fultz's address. Mr. Fultz lives at 541 North Miley avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. Don't hesitate if you want to know where any of the fellows live; that's what the secretary is for.

Has anybody heard from Edward P. Bloss?

Eastern men, write some dope on the men you have heard from and send it to D. A. Adelman, 30 Ridgewood avenue, Newark, N. J. Southern men, to John N. Gardner, 76 West Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.; North-Central men to Edward Shotliff, Rockton, Ill.; Western men, to Lynn D. Gaylord, West Dunn avenue, Morgan Hill, Cal. The above named men, when they receive your letters, will write up a little notice and send it to Ed Shotliff, who will send some of the dope to the Watch on the Rhine each week. Use a typewriter if you have one, but if you haven't get the old pencil; we will be glad to get the dope.

The votes for the Train officers are coming in awfully slow. What do you say, fellows? Let's get on the job.

Ed Shotliff,
Rockton, Ill.

FIFTH F. S. B.

Slim Lancaster returned to the organization from a 30-day leave on the 1st of January.

Sergeant 1st Class Fred Dannenberg, a former member of the 35th Service Company, 419th Telegraph Battalion, joined us this week. He is an old man in the signal corps, and we certainly are glad to have him with us.

Private Dawson is sick in the Camp Hospital with pleurisy.

Private James Roe, a former member of the 117th Field Signal Battalion, joined us last week. He is in the stock business and has a fair start.

Private 1st Class Neal R. Forbes spent Christmas with friends and relatives in Melvern, Kan.

Corporal Davis is among us once more. He did not reach the objective he started for, when he left. The barage laid down by the H. C. of L. was too strong.

The following men were promoted to the grade of private first class: Ray Yeadon, Claude George, John W. McIntyre, Frank D. Ross, John B. Flanagin and William A. Bodenhamer.

Recruiting for the Battalion has picked up since Speedy DeMass got on the job.

Private Bennett is pushing the Harley for the C. O. since Speedy DeMass was detailed on recruiting service.

Members of the old Battalion will be interested to know that Sergeant 1st Class Joseph N. Howard has returned from duty overseas, and been assigned to us. At present he is enjoying his long-desired furlough with relatives and friends in Georgia.

Sergeant 1st Class Lawrence Yount, a former member of Company B, has assigned to the 8th Field Signal Batreturned from duty overseas, and been assigned to the 8th Field Signal Battalion, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

(Correspondence Continued P. 8.)

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This high grade Solid Gold
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Madisonville, Ohio.

If not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

Regulation Army Clothing & Supplies

O. D. Flannel Shirts..$5.50, $6.00
Herman or Endicott Army Shoes $6.95, $8.00
Third Division Lapel Emblem (Gold plate) 75c
Victory Campaign Bar 35c
Stars, each 5c
O. D. 4¼-lb. Wool Blankets..$8.00
Grey 4-lb. Wool Blankets...$7.00
Lockhart Puttees, per pair..$5.00
Jersey Knit Puttees (stitched edges), per pair.....$4.00
Army Socks (light weight wool), per pair.....55c
per dozen $6.25
Army Socks, heavy wool, white or grey, per pair.....95c
Underwear, wool, two-piece, per garment $1.95

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

Army and Navy Supply House
30 South Fourth St.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Figures Show Illiteracy in Ranks of Army

There is no record of the number of illiterate men in the army during the war. Certain conclusions, however, can be drawn from the records of the Division of Psychology, Medical Department of the Army, and from the United States census.

Literacy of Males—Ages 20 to 44, 1910 census: Total men, 18,634,772; illiterate, 1,407,394; per cent 7.6.

During the war 1,552,256 men were given the psychological examination. Of these 24.9 per cent were given the "beta" test. This means that 24.9 per cent could not read and write English well enough to understand a newspaper and write a letter. Tests made of 112,895 men indicate that the percentage of negroes in this class is 2.35 times that of the whites. Combining these figures leads to the conclusion that the men who served in the army during the war should be classed as follows:

Whole Army:		Per cent.
Wholly illiterate ...	311,000	7.6
Relatively illiterate .	712,000	17.4
Illiterate class	1,023,000	25.0
Literate class	3,067,000	75.0
Total Army	4,090,000	

PARENTS GET D. S. C. FOR HEROISM OF SON

Word has been received at Camp Pike that the posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross goes to the parents of Private Lown L. Singleton, who died October 18, 1918, of wounds received while carrying water to his platoon near the Madeline Farm in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne. Private Singleton was a member of the Machine Gun Co., 30th Infantry.

The citation was as follows:

"A Distinguished Service Cross is awarded, posthumously, to Private Lown L. Singleton, deceased, Machine Gun Company, 30th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 15-18, 1918. On October 18, 1918, though severely wounded, he refused to be evacuated and continued to perform his duties as platoon runner under difficult and dangerous conditions. On October 18, 1918, he exposed himself to heavy machine gun and artillery fire in order to carry water to other members of his platoon, in the performance of which task he was mortally wounded."

PERSHING'S REPORT.

(Continued from Page 3.)

highly efficient service in a post of great responsibility.

"The important work of the staff at general headquarters in organization and administration was characterized by exceptional ability and a fine spirit of co-operation. No chief ever had a more loyal and eefficient body of assistants.

"The officers and men of the services of supply fully realized the importance of their duties, and the operations of that vast business system were conducted in a manner which won for them the praise of all. They deserve their full share in the victory.

Credit to Civilians.

"The American civilians in Europe, both in official and private life, were decidedly patriotic and loyal, and invariably lent enccuragement and helpfulness to the armies abroad.

"The various societies, especially their women, including those of the theatrical profession and our army nurses, played a most important part in brightening the lives of our troops and in giving aid and comfort to our sick and wounded.

"The navy in European waters, under command of Admiral Sims, at all times cordially aided the army. To our sister service we owe the safe arrivals of our armies and their supplies. It is most gratifying to record that there has never been such a perfect understanding between these two branches of the service.

"Our armies were conscious of the support and co-operation of all branches of the government. Behind them stood the entire American people, whose ardent patriotism and sympathy inspired our troops with a deep sense of obligation, of loyalty and of devotion to the country's cause never equaled in our history.

"Finally, the memory of the unflinching fortitude and heroism of the soldiers of the line fills me with greatest admiration. To them I again pay the supreme tribute. Their devotion, their valor and their sacrifices will live forever in the hearts of their grateful countrymen.

"In closing this report, Mr. Secretary, I desire to record my deep appreciation of the unqualified support accorded me throughout the year by the president and yourself. My task was simplified by your confidence and wise counsel."

A Mule's Epitaph.

An army mule at one of the cantonments "went west." The private who had charge of the last rites had to fill out the regulation form and came across the suggestion, "Disposition of the carcass."

After a moment's thought Sammie wrote on the blank line:

"Mean and deceitful."—Dallas Holland's Magazine.

FIFTH F. S. B.

(Correspondence Continued.)

Private 1st Class John W. McIntyre is enjoying a seven-day pass at his home in Louisiana.

Private 1st Class Colbert Turkey was granted a seven-day pass to attend to business affairs in Muskogee, Okla.

Private Victor Moore spent the week end at his home in Wrightsville, Ark. We will let him go home every week if he will bring us a recruit as he did this time.

Sergeant Elliott, an ex-member of this Battalion, is on recruiting duty in New York City.

Prospects are excellent for a Battalion Orchestra since Sergeant 1st Class Dannenberg joined us, as he is a musician of some note, having directed the orchestra of the 419th Signal Battalion. We are still short three or four musicians. Any one interested should see Sergeant Dannenberg and learn the particular.

Some of you ex-members snap out of it and drop us a line or two.

Daniel P. DeWitt,
Battalion Correspondent.

ITEMS

Carroll R.. Preston, 836 38th St., Los Angeles, Cal., wants to know why Turk Cunningham or some one else in the 10th Field Artillery doesn't come across with some correspondence?

Frank Highham, formerly of Co. "D", 6th Engineers, who was gassed and wounded in June, 1918, is still under treatment at the U. S. U. H. S. Hospital at Cape May, New Jersey.

To all members and former members of the Medical Department of the 9th M. G. Battalion: Write to William G. .Field, 105-107 N. Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas. He has good news for you.

William V. Brady, 643 Maryland St., Gary, Ind., formerly of the Sixth Engineers, sends his regards to all Marnemen still in the service, and all on the outside from Holy Hoke, Mass., to San Jose, Cal.

David Epstein, 2057 Washington St., Boston, formerly of Company D and Headquarters Company of the 38th Infantry, would like to hear from some of the old members of these two companies.

Miss A. Green, 615 Short St., Leavenworth, Kansas, requests information regarding the whereabout of Wyatt B. Little, formerly of Company A, 5th Field Signal Battalion. She will appreciate it if some reader will furnish the information.

E. W. Headley, 662 Tibbits Ave., Springfield, O., wants his former comrades in the 8th Machine Gun Battalion to write. He sends word that Frank Heil has returned and is married.

Donald Wenriel, for several years a member of the Fourth Infantry, would like to hear from some of his old comrades. His address is 527 N. Third St., Lebanon, Pa.

Capt. Y. D. Vesely, formerly of the 10th Field Artillery, has returned from overseas, where he remained at the time the Division returned, and is now at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.

I. Schnizler, Providence, R. I., formerly of Co. E, 30th Inf., sends his regards to all readers of the Watch on the Rhine.

Clement C. Abbot, formerly lieutenant in Company D, 6th Eng., is now master engineer with the 3rd Engineers, and is stationed in Panama, where he is chief of water transportation. His address is Box 114, Corozal, Canal Zone.

W. D. Reynolds, formerly of Company G, 4th Infantry, was married on the 25th of November and is now living in Moberley, Ky.

John W. Hutson, formerly of the Third Am. Tr., and now living at 825 South Linwood Ave., Baltimore, Md., writes that he got married on December 23. He would like to hear from his old comrades of the Third Amm. Tr.

Norman L. Borst, formerly supply sergeant of Company A, 30th Inf., is married and living in Jamestown, N. Y.

Sgt. Maj. Albert Burns and Peter Reno of the 10th Field Artillery, have gone to Detroit for three months' recruiting duty.

Services Not Needed.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"To carry some sugar home, sir," she said.

"May I help you to carry it, golden locks?"

"No, thanks ; I'll use my vanity box."

—Louisville Times.

Your Friends' Good Wishes for a "Prosperous New Year" are Good Only for the Sentiment They Bear---

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